

# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



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WEBB'S PATENT.



### FOLDED FOR CARRYING EXPLANATION.

- A.—Thumb Screw.
- B.—Cartridge Receiver.
- C.—Wad Starter.
- D.—Knife or Cutter.
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- F.—Cradle.
- G.—Hopper (or reservoir.)
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This is the only complete Cartridge-Loading apparatus ever invented, combining in one compact and portable machine all the various implements employed in loading, paper or metallic shells, viz.:

Powder and shot gauges, rammer, wad starter, trimmer and crimper.

Its advantages may be briefly enumerated as follows:

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**SECOND.**—Having filled the reservoir with powder, set the charger at the No. of drams you wish to load by the graduations or the upright. Then hold your shells under the aperture in the shell of charger, and dump the powder therein. If you wish to load more than 5 drams, set the charger at half the load desired, and slide it twice.

**THIRD.**—Having loaded your shells with powder, remove the funnel, and release the rammer which has until now been confined by the thumb screw A. Adjust the shelf of the cartridge receiver, B, to the length of the cartridges you are loading, place the wads in the starter C, and ram them home.

**FOURTH.**—Having placed wads on the powder, fill your reservoir with shot and set your charges at the oz. gauge which you wish to employ. In setting the charge, throw it back under the feed pipe, to avoid binding.

**FIFTH.**—Place wads on the shot, as before on the powder.

**SIXTH.**—If you wish to reduce the length of the shell before crimping, raise the knife D, slide the shell in upon the fixed hub or cylinder E, as far as the wad permits, bring down the knife, and hold it firmly in place while you rotate the shell.

**SEVENTH.**—For Crimping, place the cartridges in the cradle F, and force it forward against the revolving hub, with a gradually increasing pressure, at the same time rotating the crank. The cartridge is then loaded. **P.S.**—When the rammer is not in use, keep it confined securely by the thumb-screw A.

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## THE ARMY.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, President and Commander-in-Chief.

Alfonso Taft, Secretary of War.

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Colonel Randolph B. Marcy, Inspector-General.  
Colonel Wm. M. K. Dunn, Judge-Advocate-General.  
Colonel Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer.  
Colonel Rufus Ingalls, A. Quartermaster-General.  
Brigadier-General R. Macfleck, Commissary General of Subsistence.  
Brigadier-General Jos. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General.  
Colonel Benj. Alvord, Paymaster-General.

### HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE U. S.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.

St. Louis, Mo. Colonel W. D. Whipple, Asst. Adjt.-General.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.  
Colonel Richard C. Drum, A. A. G.  
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.  
Major George D. Ruggles, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Brigadier-Gen. John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
Major E. R. Platt, A. A. G.  
District of New Mexico.—Colonel ———: Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.

First Lieutenant Thomas Blair, 15th Infantry, Act. A. A. G.  
DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.—Brigadier-General Geo. Crook: Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.  
Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Williams, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.—Brigadier-General C. C. Augur: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.  
Major Oliver D. Greene, A. A. G.  
DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.  
Major Jos. H. Taylor, A. A. G.

#### DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.  
Capt. Berney B. Keeler, 18th Inf., A. D. C. and Act. A. A. G.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, New York.  
Colonel Jas. B. Fry, A. A. G.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

##### DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.  
Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brevet Major-General O. O. Howard: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.  
Major Henry C. Wood, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-General August V. Kauz: Headquarters, Prescott.  
Major James P. Martin, A. A. G.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 2, 1876.

To the Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: The resignation of the Secretary of War having been tendered and accepted this day, you are hereby directed to assume and perform the duties pertaining to the office of Secretary of War, in addition to those of your own office, until otherwise directed. Very truly yours,  
U. S. GRANT.

G. O. No. 10 provides form for quarterly statements of Army transportation by officers of Q. M. Department. G. O. No. 15 approves of the "galvanized iron feed box" for Army use. G. O. No. 16 announces the soldiers' lot in the cemetery at Danville, Ky., as a National Cemetery of the fourth class, in addition to those named in G. O. No. 106, of 1875, from this office; and G. O. No. 17 publishes specifications as to height, age, etc., of cavalry and artillery horses and team mules for Army use, to govern future purchases; G. O. No. 18, publishes second compellers construction of section 1284 Revised Statutes, establishing rule for determining the rate of soldiers' longevity pay. We shall publish these another week.

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, March 4, 1876.

Major Washington I. Newton, U. S. Army (retired)—Died Feb. 6, at Philadelphia, Penn.  
First Lieutenant Reade M. Washington, 9th Cavalry—Dismissed Feb. 25, 1876.  
First Lieutenant Patrick H. Breslin, 4th Infantry—Died Feb. 26, 1876, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

#### CHANGES OF STATIONS.

Troops reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, March 4, 1876:

Company G, 3d Infantry, from Jackson Barracks, La., to Couchhatta, La.  
Company I, 6th Infantry, from Standing Rock Agency, D. T., to Fort Buford, D. T.  
Company B, 18th Infantry, from Baton Rouge, La., to Bayou Sara, La.  
Ports Established.—Couchhatta, La. Bayou Sara, La.

G. C.-M. O., W. D., A.-G. O.

G. C.-M. O. No. 21, Washington, Feb. 28, 1876.—Designates Kansas Penitentiary as place of confinement of Privates John McVicker, Wm. Johnson and Henry Miles.

G. C.-M. O. No. 22, Washington, March 1, 1876.—Designates Albany Penitentiary as place of confinement of Private George Johnson, A, 3d Artillery, now confined at Fort Monroe, Va.

G. C.-M. O. No. 23, Washington, March 1, 1876.—In the case of Captain A. J. McGonnigle, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., sentenced by a General Court-

martial "To be suspended from rank for the period of one year; to be confined at such place and within such limits as the reviewing authority may direct for the same period, and to be reprimanded in General Orders," (G. C.-M. O. No. 95, Headquarters Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Dec. 24, 1875), upon the recommendation of the Lieutenant-General, the unexpired portion of the sentence is remitted.

G. C.-M. O. No. 24, Washington, March 1, 1876.—Before a General Court-martial which convened at Omaha Barracks, Neb., Feb. 16, and of which Major Thaddeus H. Stanton, Paymaster, U. S. A., is president, was arraigned and tried: Second Lieutenant E. De R. Nichols, 23d Infantry. Charge I.—"Violation of the 63d Article of War." Charge II.—"Violation of the 38th Article of War." Charge III.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman." Finding, on all the charges guilty. Sentence, "To be dismissed the service of the United States." In conformity with the 106th Article of War, the proceedings of the General Court-martial in the foregoing case of Second Lieutenant E. De R. Nichols, 23d Infantry, have been transmitted to the Secretary of War for the action of the President. The proceedings, findings, and sentence are approved. In consideration, however, of the recommendation made by five of the eight members of the court, in view of the youth and comparative inexperience of Lieutenant Nichols, and his previous good character, the President has been pleased to mitigate the sentence to "a suspension from rank and command, and from all pay except sixty dollars a month, for twelve months, during which period Lieutenant Nichols shall be confined within the limits of Omaha Barracks, or such other post as the Commander of the Platte may designate."

G. C.-M. O. No. 25, Washington, March 1, 1876.—Remits unexecuted portion of sentence in the case of Charles Callahan, late private, U. S. Military Academy Detachment of Cavalry, now confined at the Post of West Point, N. Y.

#### GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following Courts-martial have been ordered:

At Columbia, S. C., March 2. For detail see 18th Infantry (S. O. 29, D. South). At Fort Whipple, A. T., Feb. 12. See Adjt.-General's Department, 6th Cav., and 8th Infantry (S. O. 18, D. Arizona). At Fort Elliott, Tex., March 10. For detail see Medical Department, 4th and 5th Cavalry, and 19th Infantry (S. O. 35, D. Mo.). The commanding officer Frankfort, Ky., will send an officer of his command to Lancaster, Ky., to report to the commanding officer of that post for temporary Court-martial duty (S. O. 30, D. South, Feb. 26). At Fort Wallace, Kan., March 8. For detail see Medical Department, 5th Cavalry, and 19th Infantry (S. O. 38, D. Mo.)

At Holly Springs, Miss., March 8, and at Shreveport, La., same date. For details see 7th Cavalry, and 3d, 13th, and 16th Infantry (S. O. 43, D. Gulf). At Fort Whipple, Va., March 8. For detail see 2d, 4th, and 5th Artillery, and 7th and 19th Infantry (S. O., W. D., A.-G. O., March 4).

Courts-martial Dissolved.—A Fort Whipple, A. T., of which Capt. Joseph Keru, 6th Cavalry, was president, Feb. 2 (G. O. 6, D. Arizona). At Camp Verde, A. T., of which Captain Adna R. Chaffee, 6th Cavalry, was president, Feb. 5 (G. O. 7, D. Arizona). At Camp Grant, A. T., of which Assistant Surgeon Geo. McMiller, was president, Jan. 29 (G. O. 5, D. Ariz.) At Shreveport, La., and of which Captain Daingerfield Parker, 3d Infantry, is president (G. C.-M. O. 8, D. Gulf, Feb. 25).

Comments on Courts-martial Proceedings.—In the case of John R. Small, G. 7th Cavalry, tried at Shreveport, La., for I.—Absence without leave; II.—Selling uniform clothing; III.—Worthlessness, supported by specifications that the prisoner had been sentenced by Garrison court, within 12 months, for 10 different offences. General Augur, commanding Department of the Gulf, observes: "The trial of enlisted men on the charge of worthlessness, sustained by specifications of offences which have already been punished by sentence of Court-martial, is prohibited by G. O. No. 11, series of 1873, from the War Department. If officers who prefer charges would keep themselves informed of existing orders concerning offences of enlisted men, the ends of justice would not have been defeated, as in this case. The sentence is too severe for the offences of absence without leave and selling clothing, and is of such a nature that it cannot well be modified. It is, therefore disapproved, and Private Small will be released from confinement and returned to duty."

Commanding officers, in reviewing the proceedings of Gar. C.-M., will hereafter adopt, in each case, the following form, in appending their "decisions and orders" thereto, viz.: "[PLACE AND DATE]. The proceedings, findings, and sentence in the foregoing case of ——— Company ———, regiment of ———, are confirmed; the sentence will be duly executed." In case of defective proceedings, or mitigation of sentence, the above form will be modified accordingly (G. O. 8, D. Arizona).

#### ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major J. P. Martin, A. A.-G., is detailed president of G. C.-M. at Fort Whipple, A. T., Feb. 12.

#### INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Elsha H. Ludington, A. I.-G., will proceed to

Baltimore, Md., and inspect the accounts of disbursing officers (S. O. 38, M. D. Atlantic, March 2).

Lieutenant-Colonel Roger Jones, A. I.-G., relieves Major E. H. Ludington, A. I.-G., at Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic. Major Ludington goes to Hdqrs D. Platte, relieving Major A. W. Evans, 3d Cavalry, A. A. I. G. (S. O., W. D., A.-G. O., March 3.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

A Board of Officers to examine horses, and to consist of Captain H. Schreiner, 9th Cavalry, First Lieutenant H. G. Brown, 12th Infantry, and First Lieutenant Placidus Ord, 19th Infantry, was ordered Feb 25 at San Antonio, Texas (S. O. 34, D. Texas).

A Board of Survey consisting of Captain Richard F. O'Beirne, 21st Infantry, Aide-de-Camp, and First Lieutenant Frank Michler, 5th Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp, was ordered at San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 28 (S. O. 18, M. D. Pacific). A Board of Survey was ordered at Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 23, consisting of Major J. P. Willard, Paymaster, U. S. Army; Major A. S. Tower, Paymaster, U. S. Army; 1st Lieutenant S. R. Stafford, R. Q. M., 15th Infantry. A Board of Survey was ordered at San Francisco, Feb. 29, consisting of Captain R. F. O'Beirne, 21st Infantry, Aide-de-Camp; Captain W. P. Martin, Military Storekeeper; Second Lieut. Frank Michler, 5th Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp (S. O. 19, D. Cal.) Captain Daingerfield Parker, 3d Infantry, was March 2 detailed to inspect unserviceable stores at Shreveport, La. (S. O. 42, D. Gulf.)

Captain Henry B. Bristol, 5th Infantry; Captain S. C. Kellogg, 5th Cavalry, and First Lieutenant Bernard Reilly, Jr., 5th Cavalry, are detailed a board of survey on Q. M. stores at Fort Gibson, I. T., March 16 (S. O. 39, D. Mo.). Lieutenant-Colonel Henry F. Clarke, A. C.-G. S.; Captain Alanson M. Randol and First Lieutenant Edmund K. Russell, 1st Artillery, are appointed, March 6, a Board of Survey, at Boston, on stores lost by 1st Artillery (S. O. 37, M. D. Atlantic).

Captain J. G. C. Lee was registered at Hdqrs Mil. Div. of the Atlantic for the week ending March 7.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are made: Captain W. T. Howell, Assistant Quartermaster, will return to his station at San Antonio, Texas, for the purpose of turning over his property responsibility, on completion of which duty he will report in person to the Commanding General Department of the Platte for assignment to duty at Ogden, U. T. Captain E. D. Baker, Assistant Quartermaster, is relieved from duty in the Military Division of the Atlantic (Fort Monroe, Va.), and will report in person to the Commanding General Department of Texas for assignment to duty. Captain L. C. Forsyth, Assistant Quartermaster, having completed the duty assigned him in S. O. No. 210, Oct. 18, 1875, from this office, will return to his proper station and resume his duties (S. O., W. D., A.-G. O., March 7).

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The following transfers of Commissary Sergeants, U. S. Army, are announced: John Buchanan, from Fort Dodge to Fort Riley, Kas., and Eugene Smith to Fort Dodge; Gillman C. Hall, from Key West Barracks, Fla., to Fort Preble, Me., and James O'Beirne to Key West, Fla. (S. O., W. D., A.-G. O., March 4 and 6.) Lieutenant-Colonel Roger Jones, A. I.-G., was detailed to inspect stores at Washington (S. O., W. D., A.-G. O., March 1).

A Board of Survey, to consist of First Lieutenant H. G. Brown, 12th Infantry, and First Lieutenant Placidus Ord, 19th Infantry, was ordered on Subsistence stores, March 3, at San Antonio, Texas (S. O. 37, D. Texas).

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon J. A. Finley is detailed member of G. C.-M. at Fort Elliott, Tex., March 10. A. A. Surgeon Pierson Rector was ordered February 21 to McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., for duty (S. O. 28, D. South).

A. A. Surgeon Charles V. Petteys was February 28 relieved from duty at Camp Sheridan, Neb., and ordered to Fort Laramie, Wyoming, for duty (S. O. 24, D. Platte). Assistant Surgeon W. R. Steinmetz is detailed member of G. C.-M. at Fort Wallace, Kas., March 8. A. A. Surgeon O. J. Eddy was ordered Feb. 18 to Fort Yuma, Cal., as medical officer with detachment of recruits for 8th Infantry (S. O. 21, D. Ariz.) The following changes and assignments of Medical officers Department of Dakota were ordered March 2: Assistant Surgeon James P. Kimball from Fort Randall to Fort Abraham Lincoln, and report to Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Custer, 7th Cavalry, for duty as chief medical officer with troops in the field; A. A. Surgeon A. I. Comfort from Fort Sully to Cheyenne Agency, to relieve A. A. Surgeon E. J. Clark, who goes to Fort Abraham Lincoln for duty with troops in the field; A. A. Surgeon J. M. De Wolf from Fort Totten upon the movement of the two companies of the 7th Cavalry from that place to Fort Abraham Lincoln, for duty with troops in the field; Hospital Stewards Alfred W. Dale and Joseph Rhinehart from Fort Ripley, Minn., to Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., for duty with troops in the field (S. O. 27, D. Dakota). A. A. Surgeon David Walker, Feb. 35, relieved A. A. Surgeon Samuel L. Orr, at Benicia Barracks, Cal., and the latter reported at Yerba Buena Island, Cal., to relieve A. A. Surgeon C. H. Steele, who reported to the Medical Director for annulment of contract. Private



James Greenwood, D, 1st Cavalry, at Benicia Barracks, was ordered Feb. 25 for examination as to his fitness for the position of Hospital Steward (S. O. 19, D. Cal.).

Assistant Surgeon Curtis E. Price was registered at Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic for the week ending March 7. Assistant Surgeon J. J. Woodward and Hospital Stewards B. H. Brown, A. M. Reybold, Otto Cyriax, Robert Roth, F. A. Bradbury, Wm. Grunert, J. R. Brown, and Thomas D. Price, are relieved from Department duty and detailed for duty at International Exhibition. Assistant Surgeon Curtis E. Price is ordered back to his station (S. O., W. D., A.-G. O., Feb. 29, March 4 and 6).

Hospital Steward H. W. Miller was ordered March 1 to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty (S. O. 36, D. Texas).

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major H. C. Pratt will pay the troops at Omaha Barracks, Neb.; Major Simeon Smith will pay the troops at Fort D. A. Russell and Camp at Cheyenne Depot, in addition to those at Sidney Barracks, Fort Sanders, and Fort Fred. Steele. Major Wm. Arthur will pay the troops at Fort Laramie, Camps Robinson and Sheridan, in addition to those at Fort McPherson, Fort Hartsuff, and North Platte (S. O. 24, D. Platte). Major G. W. Candee will proceed to make payments to Feb. 29, 1876, of the troops stationed at Fort Randall, Lower Brule Agency, Fort Sully, and Cheyenne Agency, D. T. (S. O. 25, D. Dakota.) Major William Smith will proceed to make payments to Feb. 29, 1876, of the troops stationed at Camp Hancock and Forts Abraham Lincoln and Rice, D. T. (S. O. 26, D. Dako.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

A Board of Survey, to consist of Captains Theodore Schwan and George L. Choisy, 11th Infantry, and Assistant Surgeon D. G. Caldwell was ordered at San Antonio, Texas, March 8, on ordnance stores (S. O. 36, D. Texas).

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The following Orders, Circulars, and Instructions, not already noticed, have been issued or received during the month of February, 1876: Captain Mercur was commissioned, Feb. 8, as Captain, Corps of Engineers, to date from Dec. 9, 1875, vice Holgate, resigned.

Lieutenant Bixby was commissioned, Feb. 8, as First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, to date from Dec. 9, 1875, vice Mercur, promoted.

Major Craighill was Feb. 8 detailed to make examination of, and report upon, present condition as respects safety and permanency of Aqueduct Bridge over the Potomac River at Georgetown, D. C.

Assistant Surgeon W. Reed received, Feb. 24, leave of absence for seven days, granted by his commanding officer, from Willets Point, N. Y., extended three days.

**1st Cavalry, Colonel CUVIER GROVER.**—Headquarters, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; A, Camp Bidwell, Cal.; B, Fort Kiamath, Oregon; C, Camp McDermitt, Nev.; G, San Diego, Cal.; E, L, H, Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.; F, Fort Lapwai, I. T.; I, Camp Halleck, Nev.; K, Camp Harney, Or.; M, Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D, Presidio, Cal.

First Lieut. Frank K. Upham was Feb. 21 detailed on the General Recruiting Service at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., for companies serving in the Department of the Columbia (S. O. 17, M. D. Pacific).

**2nd Cavalry, Colonel I. N. PALMER.**—Headquarters and B, E, Fort Sanders, W. T.; A, Fort Fetterman, W. T.; C, Camp Stambaugh, W. T.; D, Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.; F, G, H, L, Fort Ellis, M. T.; I, K, Fort Laramie, W. T.; M, Camp Brown, W. T.

The location of the officers of this regiment as given in February rosters, of the Department of the Platte and Department of Dakota, was as follows:

**Fort Sanders, W. T.:** Colonel Innis N. Palmer, Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Brackett, First Lieutenant W. P. Clark, Regt. Adjt.; First Lieutenant J. L. Fowler, R. Q. M., A. A. Q. M., and A. C. S.; Captain J. T. Peale, First Lieutenant W. C. Rawlins, Second Lieutenant F. U. Robinson, Co. B; Captain E. E. Wells, Second Lieutenant F. W. Sibbey, Co. E. **Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.:** Captain D. S. Gordon, First Lieutenant S. M. Swigert, Second Lieutenant H. D. Huntington, A. C. S., Co. D. **Camp Stambaugh, W. T.:** Captain E. J. Spaulding, Second Lieutenant, J. H. Coale, Co. C. **Camp Brown, W. T.:** Captain John Mix, Second Lieutenant H. C. La Pointe, A. A. Q. M., Co. M. **Fort Laramie, W. T.:** Captain H. E. Noyes, First Lieutenant C. T. Hall, Co. I; Captain James Egan, Co. K. **Fort Fetterman, W. T.:** Captain T. R. Dewees, First Lieutenant M. E. O'Brien, Second Lieutenant D. C. Pearson, Co. A. **Fort Ellis, M. T.:** Major J. S. Brislin, Captain G. L. Tyler (F), Second Lieutenant C. F. Roe (F), Captain J. N. Wheenan, First Lieutenant G. C. Doane, Second Lieutenant E. J. McClernand, Co. G; Captain E. Hall, First Lieutenant J. G. MacAdams, A. C. S., Co. H; Captain L. Thompson, First Lieutenant S. T. Hamilton, Second Lieutenant C. B. Schofield, Adjutant, Company L. On sick leave, Major Eugene M. Baker, First Lieutenant Randolph Norwood (E), First Lieutenant W. A. Dinwiddie (M). On detached service, First Lieutenant T. J. Gregg (G), First Lieutenant Colon Augur, A. D. C., to General Augur (K); First Lieutenant F. C. Grugan (F), Signal Service. Absent with leave, Second Lieutenant F. W. Kingsbury (I), Second Lieutenant J. N. Allison (K), Second Lieutenant L. H. Jerome (H). Companies B and E are on detached service in the field.

Leave of absence for one month was March 2 granted Major E. M. Baker (S. O. 26, D. Platte).

**3rd Cavalry, Colonel J. J. REYNOLDS.**—Headquarters, A, D, E, F, M, Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.; B, H, L, Fort McPherson, Neb.; C, G, I, Sidney Barracks, Neb.; K, Camp Sheridan, Neb.

The leave of absence for one month, granted First Lieutenant Oscar Elting and extended one month, is further extended one month (S. O. 9, Hdqrs Army, March 4).

Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Royall was registered at Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic for the week ending March 7.

The location of the officers of this regiment as given in the February roster, Department of the Platte, was as follows:

**Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.:** Colonel J. J. Reynolds, Major J. V. Du Bois, First Lieutenant J. B. Johnson, Regt. Adjt.; First Lieutenant George A. Drew, Regt. Q. M. and Post Q. M.; First Lieutenant J. Lawson, Second Lieutenant Charles Morton, A. C. S., Co. A; Captain A. Sutorius, Co. E; Captain A. Moore, Second Lieutenant B. Reynolds, Co. F; Captain A. Mills, First Lieutenant A. C. Paul, Co. M. **Fort McPherson, Neb.:** Major N. A. M. Dudley, Captain C. Meinhold, First Lieutenant J. P. Walker (un-

der suspension), Second Lieutenant J. F. Simpson, A. A. Q. M., and A. C. S., Company B; Captain H. W. Weasells, Jr., First Lieutenant R. E. Whitman, Company H; Second Lieutenant G. P. Chase, Company L. **Sidney Barracks, Neb.:** Captain F. Van Vleet, First Lieutenant A. H. von Luetwitz, Co. C; First Lieutenant E. Crawford (G), Captain W. H. Andrews, First Lieutenant A. D. King, A. C. S., and A. A. Q. M.; Second Lieutenant J. E. H. Foster, Co. I. **Camp Sheridan, Neb.:** Captain Gerald Russell, Co. K. On detached service, within the Department; Second Lieutenant J. G. Bourke (D), Second Lieutenant W. W. Robinson, Jr. (H), Fort D. A. Russell, W. T. Without the Department, Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Royall, Second Lieutenant J. Allen (C), Second Lieutenant A. H. Russell, First Lieutenant J. C. Thompson (D). Absent with leave, Captain W. Hawley (A), First Lieutenant A. D. Bache Smead (F), Second Lieutenant F. Schwatka (M), First Lieutenant P. D. Vroom, Jr. (L), Captain D. Monahan, Second Lieutenant E. Z. Steever, Jr., Co. G, First Lieutenant Oscar Elting (K). On sick leave, Capt. G. V. Henry (D), First Lieutenant G. E. Ford, Second Lieut. H. K. Lemly, Co. E, Captain S. L. Brent (L). Companies A, D, E, F, and M, are absent on field service.

Despatches from the northwest state that five companies of this regiment arrived at Fort Fetterman on Washington's birthday, having had good weather for all except the last two days, when snow and cold winds prevailed. General Crook's expedition marches thence North on the old Fort Reno road, train in close order to be collected at some point in the Big Horn country, 400 pack mules and 60 wagons, 1,500 animals, including cavalry horses. The Indians are getting ready for war on the Powder River. A scouting party is organized as follows: Major T. H. Stanton, Paymaster, chief of scouts; Ben. Clark, an experienced scout from Fort Sill; Baptiste Poirrier (Big Bat), a half breed; Baptiste Gagnier (Little Bat), a half breed; Louis Richard, half breed, with ten of his relatives, from Red Cloud Agency; Louis Archambeau, a quarter breed, born north of the Yellowstone; Edouard Lajeunesse, a half breed Snake; Jack Russell (Buckskin Jack), Dick Seymour (Bloody Dick), Speed Stagner, Fetterman post guide; Frank Drew, a half breed; Wm. Grabbs, Charles Ward, Jules Ecoffee. General Crook commands ten companies of cavalry and two of infantry on the expedition. He has one aide-de-camp only, Second Lieutenant John G. Bourke, 3d Cavalry.

**4th Cavalry, Colonel R. S. MCKENZIE.**—Headquarters, A, D, F, H, I, K, Fort Sill, I. T.; B, L, Fort Reno, I. T.; C, E, G, M, Fort Elliott, Tex.

The commanding officer Fort Sill, I. T., was ordered Feb. 28 to send the necessary officers, wagons, and rations to Caddo Station, I. T., to meet and conduct to Fort Sill a detachment of 150 recruits for this regiment (S. O. 36, D. Mo.). Captain J. A. Wilcox is appointed president, and Second Lieutenant H. G. Otis, J.-A., of G. C.-M. at Fort Elliott, Texas, March 10.

The evening of Washington's Birthday was very pleasantly celebrated at Fort Sill by a grand masquerade and fancy dress ball, given by the K. B. C. ("Knights of the Blue Cloth"), consisting of enlisted men of the 4th Cavalry, stationed there. The ball was a very enjoyable affair throughout, a large number being present, including nearly all the officers of the post and their ladies. The costumes were varied and elegant. The music, under the leadership of Mr. G. G. Gistler, 4th Cavalry Band, was excellent. And the supper, gotten up under the superintendence of the popular caterer of the 4th, Mr. Martin G. Rassmaler, was one of his happiest efforts. Several fine tableaux were presented during the evening by members of the K. B. C. and lady friends, a group of statuary, representing Justice, Mercy and Peace, being particularly good and evoking enthusiastic applause. The affair, under the management of Sergeant Major Harley, First Sergeants Richey, Buman, and Shaw, and Sergeant Gatewood, was well conducted throughout, and was emphatically the "ball of the season."

Second Lieutenant C. A. P. Hatfield was authorized March 2 to report to the commanding officer of Fort Dodge, Kas., for transportation to his proper station—Fort Elliot, Texas—provided he so reports three days prior to the expiration of his leave (S. O. 39, D. Mo.).

**5th Cavalry, Colonel WM. H. EMORY.**—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, E, Fort Hays, Kas.; C, G, Camp Supply, I. T.; F, Fort Dodge, Kas.; H, Fort Wallace, Kas.; I, Fort Gibson, I. T.; K, Fort Riley, Kas.; L, M, Fort Lyon, C. T.

Captain E. M. Hayes is detailed member of G. C.-M. at Fort Elliott, Texas, March 10. First Lieutenant E. W. Ward and Second Lieutenant E. P. Andrus, are detailed members and Captain J. M. Hamilton, J.-A., of G. C.-M. at Fort Wallace, Kas., March 8.

Leave of absence for 20 days was March 3 granted First Lieutenant Charles King (S. O. 40, D. Mo.). Six months leave to go beyond sea was March 4 granted First Lieutenant A. W. Greely, Acting Signal Officer, Denison, Texas (S. O., W. D., A.-G. O.).

From Fort Hays a correspondent writes as follows: Could the votaries of eastern fashion have been suddenly transported to Fort Hays, Kas., on the night of Feb. 28, they might readily have imagined themselves in the salons of New York or Baltimore, rather than upon the uttermost verge of the social world. But even into the wilderness of the plains will fashion force her way, finding here, as elsewhere, subjects loyal to her despotic though delightful dominion. The occasion to which I particularly refer, was a grand hop given by Lieutenant Charles H. Rockwell, 5th Cavalry, and Dr. Thomas Chase, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, at Fort Hays, Kas., Headquarters of the 5th Cavalry, on the evening of Feb. 25, 1876. A large number of invited guests from the adjoining posts were in attendance, who, together with the ladies and officers of Fort Hays, formed an assemblage of beauty and chivalry, rarely met with in the centres of fashion, and altogether exceptional on the frontier. When at the hour of 9 p. m., the beautifully decorated ball room was thrown open to the dancers, and the sweet strains of the band called the revellers to the floor, the scene presented was inspiring in the extreme. The ladies were conspicuous for their beauty, grace, and elegant toilets. They all appeared in full evening costume, while the gentlemen generally were in full uniform, though quite a number wore the conventional black. The music was simply superb, and was furnished by the 5th Cavalry orchestra. Refreshments were served

at 1 A. M., and were greatly enjoyed, amid peals of laughter and the popping of champagne corks. After supper dancing was resumed with renewed zest, and continued well into the "wee sma" hours. The ladies and officers resident were Captain and Mrs. Sumner, Captain and Mrs. Wilson, Captain and Mrs. Montgomery, Captain Price, Lieut. and Mrs. Rodgers, Lieut. Rockwell, Lieut. Barnard, 2d Lieut. and Mrs. Parkhurst, all of the 5th Cavalry, and Dr. and Mrs. Kilburn, Dr. and Mrs. Goddard, Dr. Chase and Mr. Scott Rockwell. General and Mrs. Carr, greatly to the regret of all, were absent; the former being unavoidably absent and the latter indisposed. The visitors embraced Mrs. Colonel Mason, Miss Davidson, and the Misses Whistler, and Lieut. King, 5th Cavalry, from Riley; Captain Taylor, 5th Cavalry, from Lyon, Capt. Payne and Lieut. Hall, from Dodge; Captain and Mrs. Stansbury, 19th Infantry, and Miss Brevoort, from Fort Wallace; and Mrs. Chambers, of Pittsburgh, Penn., with his daughter, Miss Chambers, and relative Miss McKee, both accomplished and charming young ladies. The hospitalities of the post were most generally extended to the many guests, all of whom left with regret, bearing to their divergent homes the liveliest and most agreeable memories of Fort Hays and its delightful garrison.

**6th Cavalry, Colonel JAMES OAKES.**—Headquarters and B, Camp Lowell, A. T.; A, D, Camp Apache; C, G, M, Camp Grant, A. T.; E, I, Camp Verde, A. T.; F, Fort Whipple, A. T.; H, L, Camp Bowie, A. T.; K, Camp McDowell, A. T.

A Board of Survey to consist of Captain Samuel M. Whitside, First Lieutenant James H. Sands, Adjutant, and First Lieutenant H. F. Winchester, is appointed to meet at Tucson, A. T., Feb. 21 (S. O. 19, D. Ariz.) Captain Joseph Kerin and Second Lieutenant George L. Scott, are detailed members and First Lieutenant Gilbert E. Overton, J.-A., of G. C.-M. at Fort Whipple, A. T., Feb. 12. First Lieutenant Gilbert E. Overton was Feb. 14 relieved from duty as Judge-Advocate of the G. C.-M. at Fort Whipple, and ordered to report to First Lieutenant E. D. Thomas, 5th Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp and Acting Engineer Officer, to assist in the survey of the Military Reservation at Camp Verde, A. T. (S. O. 20, D. Arizona).

Six months leave on Surgeon's certificate granted First Lieutenant J. H. Sands, Adjutant (S. O., W. D., A.-G. O., March 4).

**7th Cavalry, Colonel S. D. STURGIS.**—Headquarters, and A, C, D, E, F, I, L, Fort Lincoln, D. T.; B, G, Shreveport, La.; H, M, Fort Rice, D. T.; K, McComb City, Miss.

Companies E and L will be relieved from duty at Fort Totten on the 10th March, and will proceed to Jamestown, and thence, by rail, to Fort Abraham Lincoln, and report to Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Custer, for duty in the field. The laundresses and heavy baggage of these companies will be left at Fort Totten, where quarters, fuel, and rations for the laundresses will be furnished until further orders (S. O. 27, D. Dakota).

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish quarters and fuel for Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Custer temporarily at St. Paul, Minn., under the verbal orders of the Department commander, from Feb. 15, 1876, until the departure of the first train for Fort Abraham Lincoln. Upon the completion of the duty for which he was ordered to report to the Department Commander, Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Custer will proceed to join his station at Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 26, D. Dakota, March 1.)

First Lieutenant Donald McIntosh and Second Lieutenant George D. Wallace are detailed members, and Second Lieutenant Benjamin H. Hodgson J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Shreveport, La., March 8. Veterinary Surgeon C. A. Stein was ordered March 4 to Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 22, M. D. Mo.).

**8th Cavalry, Colonel J. I. GREGG.**—Headquarters and A, B, E, G, K, Fort Clark, Texas; C, D, H, I, L, Fort Brown, Tex.; F, Fort Garland, C. T.; M, Ringgold Barracks, Tex.

Captain L. T. Morris and First Lieutenant A. G. Henrice are detailed as members of G. C.-M., First Lieutenant H. J. Farnsworth and an officer of 24th Infantry relieved (S. O. 35, D. Texas, Feb. 28).

Captain P. A. Caraher was ordered March 2 to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty (S. O. 37, D. Texas).

**10th Cavalry, Colonel BENJAMIN H. GRIERSON.**—Headquarters and A, D, F, G, I, L, Fort Concho, Tex.; B, E, Fort Griffin, Texas; C, K, Fort McKavett, Tex.; M, Fort Stockton, Tex.; H, Ft Davis, Texas.

Captain J. M. Kelley was registered at Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic for week ending March 7.

The leave of absence for seven days granted Captain S. T. Norvell was March 2 extended ten days (S. O. 37, D. Texas).

**1st Artillery, Colonel ISRAEL VOODES.**—Headquarters and B, E, F, K, Fort Adams, R. I.; A, I, Fort Warren, Mass.; C, M, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; D, Plattburgh Barracks, N. Y.; G, Fort Monroe, Va.; H, Fort Preble, Me.; L, Fort Independence, Mass.

Captain Alanson M. Randol was ordered March 2 to Boston to inspect accounts of disbursing officers (S. O. 38, M. D. Atlantic).

Major J. M. Brannan and First Lieutenant E. H. Totten were registered at Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic, for the week ending March 7.

**2nd Artillery.**—Colonel WILLIAM F. BARRY.—Headquarters, A, C, H, Fort McHenry, Md.; B, Fort Fort, Md.; D, E, Raleigh, N. C.; F, Morgantown, N. C.; G, Charleston, S. C.; I, L, Fort Macon, N. C.; K, Fort Monroe, Va.; M, Fort Johnston, N. C.

First Lieutenant George Mitchell, Adjutant, is appointed Judge-Advocate of G. C.-M. at Fort McHenry, Md., vice First Lieutenant Nathaniel Wolfe, relieved (S. O. 35, M. D. Atlantic).

First Lieutenant Henry A. Reed is detailed a member, and First Lieutenant George S. Grimes J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Whipple, Va., March 8.



**3rd Artillery.** Colonel GEORGE W. GETTY.—Headquarters and C. K. G. I. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; D. H. Madison Barracks, N. Y.; F. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; K. Fort Wood, N. Y. H.; L. M. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.

Leave of absence for twenty days was March 4 granted First Lieutenants Ramsay D. Potts and Abram G. Verplanck (S. O. 40, M. D. Atlantic).

Captain A. C. Wildrick was registered at Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic, for the week ending March 7.

**4th Artillery.** Colonel HORACE BROOKS.—Headquarters, A. B. Presidio, Cal.; C. D. K. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E. Fort Stevens, Or.; F. L. Sitka, Alaska; G. Point San Jose, Cal.; H. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; M. Camp McDermitt, Nev. (Detachment M. Sitka.)

First Lieutenant Richard P. Strong is detailed president of G. C.-M. at Fort Whipple, Va., March 8.

**5th Artillery.** Colonel HENRY J. HUNT.—Headquarters and E. F. Charleston, S. C.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. I. L. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.; D. Savannah, Ga.; G. H. Key West, Fla.

First Lieutenant John McClellan is detailed a member of G. C.-M. at Fort Whipple, Va., March 8.

**3rd Infantry.** Colonel DE L. FLOYD-JONES.—Headquarters and A. B. E. F. Jackson Barracks, La.; C. Natchitoches, D. St. Martinsville, La.; G. Coushatta, La.; H. I. Pineville, La.; K. Shreveport, La.

Co. G left Jackson Barracks, La., by boat March 3 for Coushatta, La., to re-occupy that post (S. O. 40, D. Gulf). Captain Daingerfield Parker, First Lieutenant William C. Bartlett and Second Lieutenant William Gerlach are detailed members of G. C.-M. at Holly Springs, Miss., March 8.

**4th Infantry.** Colonel FRANKLIN F. FLINT.—Headquarters and E. H. K. Fort Bridger, W. T.; A. D. Fort Steele, W. T.; B. Cp. Brown, W. T.; C. F. I. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; G. Fort Sanders, W. T.

Sixty recruits were ordered March 6 to the regiment at Omaha, Neb. (S. O., W. D., A.-G. O.)

**5th Infantry.** Colonel NELSON A. MILES.—Headquarters and B. E. F. G. I. K. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A. H. Cheyenne Ay., I. T.; C. D. Fort Riley, Kas.

Leave of absence for six months is granted Captain E. P. Ewers, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas (S. O., W. D., A.-G. O., March 7.)

**7th Infantry.** Colonel JOHN GIBBON.—Headquarters, and A. B. G. H. I. K. Fort Shaw, M. T.; C. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. K. Camp Baker, M. T.; F. Fort Benton, M. T.

The G. C.-M. for the trial of First Lieutenant G. H. Wright will not meet until further orders (S. O. 25, D. Dakota, Feb. 29.)

First Lieutenant Allan H. Jackson is detailed a member of G. C.-M. at Fort Whipple, Va., March 8.

The troops at Fort Ellis, M. T., were lately ordered by General Terry to the relief of a mining camp Fort Peace on the Yellowstone, where fighting has been going on with the Sioux of Sitting Bull's band, ever since Jan. 2. The troops reached Fort Peace, which was surrounded by the Indians, and succeeded in rescuing the besieged miners, according to telegraphic despatches.

**8th Infantry.** Colonel AUGUST V. KAUTZ.—Headquarters and F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; A. B. Cp. Verde, A. T.; C. Camp McDowell, A. T.; D. G. Cp. Lowell, A. T.; E. K. Camp Apache, A. T.; H. Ft. Yuma, Cal.; I. Cp. Grant, A. T.

Second Lieutenant W. L. Pitcher was ordered Feb. 18 to Fort Yuma, Cal., to take charge of recruits for Cos. C, D, E, G, I and K, en route to this Department (S. O. 21, D. Arizona). First Lieutenant Egbert B. Savage and Second Lieuts. Edward Lynch and W. L. Pitcher are detailed members of G. C.-M. at Fort Whipple, A. T., Feb. 12. First Lieutenant Thomas Wilhelm was detailed Feb. 14 as J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Whipple, A. T. (S. O. 20, D. Arizona.)

**9th Infantry.** Colonel JOHN H. KING.—Headquarters and C. E. F. G. H. Fort Laramie, W. T.; A. D. I. K. Camp Robinson, Neb.; B. Camp Sheridan, Neb.

The entertainment by the officers of this regiment at Fort Laramie, Feb. 23, seems to have been as successful, if not more so, than the previous play which we noticed in our last issue. The playbill reads as follows: It is "sweetly" written, and red ink abounds in it: "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady"—Ruy Gomez, Maj. Burt; King Charles, Lucy Townsend; Marquis de Santa Cruz, Lieutenant Robertson; Guzman, Mr. Thompson; Lopez, Master Burt; Pedro, Master Noyes; Duchess de Torrenemare, Miss Louise Dewey; Donna Leonora, Mrs. Bradley; Song, Mrs. Bradley. To conclude with "A Regular Fix"—Hugh de Brass, Mr. Ford; Mr. Surplus, Lieutenant Regan; Chas. Surplus, Captain Rogers; Abel Quick, Lieutenant Robertson; Smiler and Porter, Major Burt; Mrs. Surplus, Mrs. Munson; Emily, Miss Louise Dewey; Dedora Carter, Mrs. Burt; Matilda Jane, Mrs. Egan. Our correspondent gives the following account of the proceedings. It is enthusiastic, but much can be pardoned to a youth beholding his second play, and evidently in love with all the ladies in the piece. He writes: "This programme met with a remarkable success. It may seem strange that our remarks on the plays, so far, have only been in praise, and without one word of condemnation; but we cannot avoid speaking in accordance with the general verdict. The performance of the 23d, if anything, was an improvement on any previous efforts. This may be owing in a measure to the character of our audience, as there were present General Crook and Staff, en route to Fort Fetterman, to supervise the fitting out of the Cavalry expedition to start from that post. There was also present General Bradley, District Commander, just returned from leave of absence; and of course the officers and their ladies, and the usual quantum of soldiers and citizens. 'Faint Heart' was one of the very decided 'successes' of the season. The acting was simply magnificent; indeed it could not have been much better under the management of a Lester Wallack. Major Burt's acting as Ruy Gomez was excellent throughout, and it was the general opinion of the aesthetic portion of the audi-

ence, that this difficult part could not have been rendered better. His perseverance in his love for the Duchess was able and graceful. Miss L. Dewey as the Duchess de Torrenemare was fully up to her usual excellence. Her part, a very difficult one indeed, was rendered with exquisite grace and effect, her rendition of the epilogue being in full rapport with the rest of the acting. It was very gracefully spoken. Mrs. Bradley is always charming, both in song and acting. Her Donna Leonora was perfect, and her emphasis on Santa Maria was very effective indeed. The remarkable acting and self-possession of little Lucy Townsend was a pleasing surprise to everybody. She was not at all embarrassed, and was as graceful as a little lady-gentleman could well be. The other parts were also well rendered, in a word the piece was a complete success. The first performance of 'Regular Fix' was so highly appreciated that it was repeated, and passed off equally well, if not better, than before. We must compliment the able management for the superb manner in which the stage was prepared for the first piece. The draping of the lace and damask curtains was very graceful, and elicited many exclamations from the soldiers and citizens."

**10th Infantry.** Colonel HENRY B. CLITZ.—Headquarters and B. C. E. F. I. Fort McKavett, Tex.; A. Fort Concho, Tex.; D. San Antonio, Tex.; G. H. K. Fort Clark, Tex.

First Lieutenant Charles E. Jewett was registered at Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic for the week ending March 7. Second Lieutenant J. R. Cranston was March 2 detailed additional member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 37, D. Tex.)

**11th Infantry.** Colonel WILLIAM H. WOOD.—Headquarters and B. E. K. Ft. Richardson, Tex.; A. F. G. Ft. Griffin, Tex.; C. D. I. Ft. Brown, Tex.; H. Ft. Concho, Tex.

The following record of target practice, made by Co. F, at Fort Griffin, Texas, Feb. 23, is sent us by a correspondent, who thinks it is about as good a piece of marksmanship as has been done in the Army for some time, considering that 14 of the men who fired only joined the company about 2 months ago, and therefore can only be considered recruits. Our correspondent also thinks that if there was a little more inducement offered for good shooting in the Army, Co. F could beat this by 6 or 8 per cent. or more: Date, Feb. 23; number of men fired, 27; size of target, 6 feet high and 22 inches wide; distance, 100 yards; strength and direction of wind, slight and across line of fire; number of shots fired, 81; number of shots struck target, 69; average distance from centre of target, 10 inches; percentage, 85.5-27; average distance centre of target of best shot, 14 inches. There were 11 shots in the bull's-eye (diameter 6 inches). The 27 men fired 3 shots each, 17 putting all 3 in the target, 8 men putting 2 shots each and 2 men 1 shot each—not a single man missing the target altogether. The arm used was the Springfield rifle, cal. 45, Service ammunition. This is very good shooting, and especially considering the number of recruits. We shall be very much obliged to all officers who will send us these records, as they serve to stimulate that interest in rifle practice which is so rapidly increasing. It is a pity, however, that the Creedmoor system cannot be adopted in the Army, for the sake of comparison with the work of other troops. The Creedmoor system is the fairest, and its percentages are reliable. An inspection of this record shows that the U. S. system is not so. It takes no count of misses. The 85 per cent. claimed by Co. F is only on the shots in the target, and the misses cannot be fairly computed on the "string measurement" system. The Creedmoor system supplies this want. It gives a highest possible score, and the score made is a certain percentage of that h. p. s. This is fair for all, and gives a safe basis for estimating comparative excellence.

The leave of absence granted Captain Mason Jackson, Fort Richardson, Tex., in S. O. 22, Feb. 4, from Hdqrs D. Tex., is extended five months (S. O., W. D., A.-G. O., March 7.)

**12th Infantry.** Colonel ORLANDO B. WILLCOX.—Headquarters and B. F. I. Angel Island, Cal.; A. K. Camp Mojave, A. T.; C. Fort Yuma, Cal.; D. Camp Independence, Cal.; E. Camp Gaston, Cal.; G. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; H. Camp Hallack, Nev.

Upon the recommendation of his Regimental Commander First Lieutenant Louis A. Nesmith was March 4 transferred from A to I of that regiment (S. O. 9, Hdqrs Army.)

**13th Infantry.** Colonel P. R. DE TROBRIAND.—Headquarters and D. F. New Orleans, La.; A. I. Vicksburg, Miss.; B. Bayou Sara, La.; C. E. Baton Rouge, La.; G. K. Holly Springs, Miss.; H. Fort Gibson, Miss.

Leave of absence for ten days, on Surgeon's Certificate of Disability, was granted Second Lieutenant S. N. Holmes, Baton Rouge Barracks, La., March 1 (S. O. 41, D. Gulf). Major R. S. LaMotte was Feb. 28 appointed to inspect at Vicksburg, Miss., certain ordnance stores (S. O. 40, D. Gulf). Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Morrow and Second Lieutenant George R. Cecil are detailed members of G. C.-M. at Shreveport, La. The leave of absence granted Captain R. A. Torrey in Post Orders from Vicksburg, Miss., was March 2 extended three days (S. O. 42, D. Gulf.)

Captain Emory W. Clift, and Second Lieutenants Edmund L. Fletcher and James B. Goe are detailed members, and First Lieutenant John S. Bishop J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Holly Springs, Miss., March 8.

**14th Infantry.** Colonel JOHN E. SMITH.—Headquarters and B. C. F. H. I. and K. at Camp Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; D. and E. Fort Cameron, U. T.; G. Fort Cameron, Utah.

Seventy recruits were ordered March 6 to the regiment at Omaha, Neb. (S. O., W. D., A.-G. O.)

**15th Infantry.** Colonel Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; D. Ft. Garland, C. T.; A. K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B. Ft. Craig, N. M.; C. Ft. Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; G. Fort Selden, N. M.; H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Marcy, N. M.

Orders directing Second Lieutenant Geo. A. Cornish to report for assignment to duty in connection with

the construction of the Military Telegraph Line were Feb. 25 revoked (S. O. 19, D. N. M.)

Leave of absence for one year on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Colonel George A. Woodward, Fort Cameron, U. T. (S. O., W. D., A.-G. O., March 7.)

**16th Infantry.** Colonel GALUSHA PENNYPACKER.—Headquarters and F. G. Nashville, Tenn.; A. Lebanon, Ky.; B. H. Jackson, Miss.; C. I. Little Rock, Ark.; D. Humboldt, Tenn.; E. Lancaster, Ky.; K. Frankfort, Ky.

Captain Clayton Hale was March 1 appointed to inspect at Jackson, Miss., certain Quartermaster's stores, equipment and ordnance (S. O. 41, D. Gulf.)

First Lieutenants Stephen K. Mahon and Wm. H. Vinal are detailed members of G. C.-M. at Holly Springs, Miss., March 8.

**18th Infantry.** Colonel THOMAS H. RUGER.—Headquarters and B. D. F. G. H. I. Columbia, S. C.; A. E. Atlanta, Ga.; C. Yorkville, S. C.; K. Greenville, S. C.

Captains Richard L. Morris, Morgan L. Ogden and Thomas J. Lloyd; First Lieutenants Henry H. Adams and James H. Baldwin, R. Q. M.; Second Lieutenants Wm. B. Wheeler and Oliver B. Warwick are detailed members, and Second Lieutenant George L. Turner, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Columbia, S. C., March 2.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Black was registered at Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic for the week ending March 7. Forty recruits were ordered March 6 to the regiment at Columbia, S. C. (S. O., W. D., A.-G. O.)

**19th Infantry.** Colonel CHARLES H. SMITH.—Headquarters and D. I. Fort Lyon, C. T.; A. C. Fort Dodge, Kas.; B. Fort Larned, Kas.; E. H. Sweetwater, Tex.; F. G. Camp Supply, I. T.; K. Fort Wallace, Kas.

Captain H. E. Stansbury and Second Lieutenant C. C. Hewitt are detailed members of G. C.-M. at Fort Wallace, Kansas, March 8. Captains J. H. Bradford, P. H. Remington and C. W. Hotsenpiller, and Second Lieutenant W. M. Williams are detailed members of G. C.-M. at Fort Elliott, Tex., March 10.

Six months leave on Surgeon's certificate, with permission to go beyond sea, granted to First Lieutenant Mark Walker, March 1. Second Lieutenant Simon C. Vedder is detailed a member of G. C.-M. at Fort Whipple, Va., March 8. Thirty recruits were ordered to the regiment at Fort Lyon, Col., March 6 (S. O., W. D., A.-G. O.)

**20th Infantry.** Colonel GEORGE SYKES.—Headquarters and C. H. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. Fort Seward, D. T.; B. G. H. Fort Ripley, Minn.; D. F. I. Ft. Pembina, D. T.; E. K. Fort Totten, D. T.

Captain Henry G. Thomas is detailed for duty at International Exhibition, Phila. (S. O., W. D., A.-G. O., March 1.)

**22nd Infantry.** Colonel DAVID S. STANLEY.—Headquarters and D. F. H. D. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A. Madison Barracks, N. Y.; B. K. Fort Porter, N. Y.; C. G. Fort Brady, Mich.; E. Fort MacKinnac, Mich.; I. Fort Gratiot, Mich.

Colonel David S. Stanley will proceed to Detroit, Michigan, and inspect the accounts of Major Charles M. Terrell, Paymaster. Captain John Hartley will inspect the accounts of the Quartermaster stationed at Buffalo, N. Y. First Lieutenant George S. L. Ward, A. D. C., was ordered March 6 to Albany, N. Y., and Columbus, Ohio, and make an inspection of the penitentiaries used as military prisons (S. O. 41, M. D. Atlantic).

**24th Infantry.** Colonel JOSEPH H. POTTER.—Headquarters and C. E. H. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; B. G. I. K. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; D. F. Fort Duncan, Tex.

Second Lieutenant M. C. Wessells was relieved from G. C.-M. duty Feb. 28 (S. O. 35, D. Tex.) Leave of absence for one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability was Feb. 28 granted First Lieutenant T. E. Merritt (S. O. 35, D. Tex.)

**25th Infantry.** Colonel GEORGE L. ANDREWS.—Headquarters and D. E. H. I. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; A. C. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. Fort Quitman, Tex.; G. Fort Bliss, Tex.

The Colonel Commanding with deep regret, announces to his regiment, in G. O. 2, Hdqrs 25th Infantry, Fort Davis, Tex., Feb. 13, the death of Second Lieutenant Patrick Kelliher, which occurred at that post, Feb. 12. Entering the Service as a private soldier, he was soon appointed a Hospital Steward, U. S. Army; and by his uprightness and acquisitions, merited, and soon won, an appointment as Second Lieutenant of the 39th Infantry; and upon the reduction of the Army was transferred to this regiment April 20, 1869. Of a modest and retiring disposition, Lieutenant Kelliher was a man of fine mind, education and capabilities; cut off by consumption upon the threshold of his career, having already gained the respect and confidence of his seniors, while by his correct deportment, intelligence and conscientious attention to duty, he set an example worthy the imitation of his brother officers. The officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days from the date of this order. Leave of absence for six months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, granted Colonel G. L. Andrews, Fort Davis, Tex. (S. O., W. D., A.-G. O., March 7.)

#### ORDERS RELATING TO ENLISTED MEN.

**Discharged.**—G. F. Sanborn, E. Battalion Engineers, Feb. 2 (S. O. 23, W. D., A.-G. O.) Walter S. Rae, General Service, at Hdqrs D. Arizona, Feb. 18 (S. O. 21, D. Arizona).

(By S. O., W. D., A.-G. O., for week ending March 7) Ernest Bliss, M. 3d Cavalry; Frank Lutz, A. 3d Cavalry; Corpl. Floyd Shock, Signal Service; Robert Hardow, A. 7th Cavalry; Recruit William P. Soule, General Service; Charles Vossen, alias Forson, K. 5th Cavalry; Daniel Daisey, Charles H. Bartram, Daniel T. Swart, A. 3d Infantry; Wilson Lee, E. 3d Infantry; Edward Gawne, alias Edward G. Gorlett, B. 23d Infantry; Wm. M. Hawes, General Service; Musicians Chas. Rosegrant, L. 1st Artillery, and Christian Sampson, E. 2d Artillery.

Private James O'Brien, G. 23d Infantry (S. O., W. D., A.-G. O., March 7).



**Dishonorably Discharged.**—John Smith, C, 6th Cavalry, without pay, Jan. 29 (G. O. 5, D. Arizona).

**Transferred.**—John G. Hewett, General Service, March 1, to K, 16th Infantry, Frankfort, Ky. (S. O. 1, M. D. South.) Robert Davis, Feb. 19, from G, 1st Cavalry, to F, 8th Infantry, on account of too much weight for mounted duty (S. O. 18, M. D. Pacific). Robert Bell, L, 6th Cavalry, Feb. 17, to General Service (S. O. 21, D. Arizona).

**Acquitted.**—By withdrawal of charge of desertion, and discharged as of July 25, 1875, Dallas Griner, Isaac Payne, and John Thompson, Seminole Negro-Indian scouts (S. O. 34, D. Texas).

**Fined.**—James F. Daley, B, 8th Infantry, \$10; Walter McDowell, F, 6th Cavalry, \$40 (G. O. 6, D. Ariz., Feb. 2). Sergeant Samuel Porter, G, 6th Cavalry, \$10 and reduced to ranks; Edward Britt, C, 6th Cavalry, \$10 (G. O. 5, D. Arizona, Jan. 29).

Thomas A. Wood, M, 4th Artillery, \$10 per month for three months (G. O. 3, D. Columbia, Feb. 3).

**Sentence Remitted.**—John Moore, late G, 2d Infantry, Feb. 23, for insanity (S. O. 29, D. South). A. J. Lewis, C, 1st Infantry, Feb. 28, 55 days for good conduct (S. O. 24, D. Dakota). Wm. B. Guthrie, E, 6th Cavalry (G. O. 7, D. Arizona, Feb. 5). Frederick Moore, late C, 8th Infantry, from Alcatraz Is., Feb. 23, for "incurable physical disability;" George A. Clark, I, 5th Cavalry, same date and sent to Benicia Barracks, Cal., for duty (G. C.-M. O. 10, D. Cal).

**Released from Confinement.**—For defective proceedings, John McGinness and William Patterson, M, 6th Cavalry (G. O. 5, D. Arizona, Jan. 29). From Fort Leavenworth, James Cyphers, March 6; James Hartford, March 7; Michael Christman, March 8 (S. O. 37, D. Mo.). John R. Small, G, 7th Cavalry, Feb. 25 (G. C.-M. O. 8, D. Gulf).

F. E. Robinson from Fort Leavenworth, March 2 (S. O. 39, D. Mo.). James G. Wall from Fort Canby, Camp Hancock, Feb. 16 (S. O. 18, D. Columbia). Lewis Close, G, 22d Infantry, March 4 (S. O. 40, M. D. Atlantic). James McGrow, D, 1st Cavalry, without trial, Feb. 29, and transferred to Mounted Service; Benjamin Willey, late E, 15th Infantry, and Joseph Molloy, late B, Music Boys, General Service, March 6 (S. O., W. D., A.-G. O.).

**Sentenced to Confinement.**—John Justice, I, 6th Cavalry, four months and \$10 (G. O. 7, D. Arizona, Feb. 5). Corporal Thomas Jennings, G, 6th Cavalry, 6 months at post, reduced to ranks, and \$30; Dennis Meagher, G, 6th Cavalry, one month and \$20; Edwin Wallace, M, 6th Cavalry, 6 months and dishonorable discharge; Wm. B. Coyle, G, 6th Cavalry, 6 months and \$60; James C. Campbell, G, 6th Cavalry, 1 month and \$10 (G. O. 5, D. Arizona, Jan. 29).

B. F. Rogers, G, 7th Cavalry, 3 months at post and \$30; Thomas Flanigan, B, 7th Cavalry, dishonorable discharge and one year at Fort Leavenworth; Charles Shippen, G, 3d Infantry, dishonorable discharge and two years at Fort Leavenworth; James G. Riley, G, 11th Infantry, dishonorable discharge and one year at Fort Leavenworth (G. C.-M. O. 8, D. Gulf, Feb. 25).

#### IMPEACHMENT OF WM. W. BELKNAP.

On Thursday, March 2, while the House was occupied with the discussion of the Hawaiian treaty, Mr. Cymmer, of Pennsylvania, obtained leave of the House to introduce a report of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, and proceeded as follows:

The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department would respectfully report:

That they found at the very threshold of their investigation such unquestioned evidence of the malfeasance in office by General Wm. W. Belknap, then Secretary of War, that they find it to be their duty to lay the same before the House.

They further report that this day at eleven o'clock A. M., a letter of the President of the United States was presented to the committee accepting the resignation of the Secretary of War, which is hereto attached, together with a copy of his letter of resignation, which the President informs the committee was accepted about ten o'clock and twenty minutes this morning. They therefore unanimously report and demand that the said Wm. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, be dealt with according to the laws of the land, and to that end submit herewith the testimony in the case taken, together with the several statements and exhibits thereto attached, and also a rescript of the proceedings of the committee had during the investigation of this subject. And they submit the following resolutions, which they recommend shall be adopted:

**Resolved,** That Wm. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors while in office.

**Resolved,** That the testimony in the case of Wm. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to prepare and report without unnecessary delay suitable articles of impeachment of said Wm. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War.

**Resolved,** That a committee of five members of this House be appointed and instructed to proceed immediately to the bar of the Senate, and there impeach Wm. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, in the name of the House of Representatives and of all the people of the United States of America, of high crimes and misdemeanors while in office, and to inform that body that formal articles of impeachment will in due time be presented, and to request the Senate to take such order in the premises as they deem appropriate.

The testimony and papers were then read. They recited the proceedings of the committee on February 29, when Mr. Blackburn of the committee stated the substance of an interview held with the wife of the Secretary of War. A witness named Caleb P. Marsh was also examined. On March 1, Secretary Belknap appeared before the committee, and the testimony of the witness Marsh was read to him. The committee agreed to give the Secretary time to employ counsel to cross-examine Marsh, and adjourned till 3 P. M. for that purpose. At 3 P. M. the Secretary appeared with Judge Blair, who made a verbal proposition as to the report to be made to the House by the committee. The committee adjourned till the evening, and then rejected

the proposition. March 2, Judge Blair appeared and presented a letter of same date, signed by the President, accepting the resignation of the Secretary of War. Marsh was recalled and cross-examined by Judge Blair. The report was then drafted for the House. Wm. W. Belknap having made a request through his counsel to be allowed to make a statement to the committee, was granted that privilege, but failed to appear at the appointed time, and the committee thereupon reported to the House.

The greater part of the report was taken up with the testimony of the witness Caleb P. Marsh, which was in substance as follows: He stated that in 1870, while at Long Branch, himself and wife rendered some kindnesses to the first Mrs. Belknap and her sister Mrs. Bower, who afterwards became the present Mrs. Belknap, and that Mrs. Belknap in gratitude offered to ask the Secretary to give him a post tradership. He proceeded:

Upon my replying that I thought such offices belonged to disabled soldiers, and besides that, I was without political influence, she answered that politicians got such places, etc. I do not remember saying that if I had a valuable post of that kind that I would remember her, but I do remember her saying something like this: If I can prevail upon the Secretary of War to award you a post you must be careful to see nothing about this kind, and he told him that if he did not leave the office he would kick him down stairs. Remembering as I do this story, I presume the antecedent statement to be correct.

Mrs. Belknap and Mrs. Bower returned to Washington, and a few weeks thereafter Mrs. Belknap sent me word to come over. I did so. She then told me that the post tradership at Fort Sill was vacant; that it was a valuable post, as she understood, and that she had either asked for it for me or had prevailed upon the Secretary of War to agree to give it to me. At all events, I called upon the Secretary of War, and as near as I can remember made application for this post in a regular printed form. The Secretary said he would appoint me if I could bring proper recommendatory letters, and this I said I could do. Either Mrs. Belknap or the Secretary told me that the present trader at the post, John S. Evans, was an applicant for re-appointment, and that I had better see him, he being in the city, as it would not be fair to run him out of office without some notice, as he would lose largely on his buildings, merchandise, etc., if the office was taken from him, and that it would be proper and just for me to make some arrangement with him for their purchase, if I wished to run the post myself.

I saw Evans and found him alarmed at the prospect of losing the place. I remember that he said that a firm of western post-traders who claimed a good deal of influence with the Secretary of War had promised to have him appointed, but he found on coming to Washington this firm to be entirely without influence. Mr. Evans first proposed a partnership, which I declined, and then a bonus of a certain portion of the profits if I would allow him to hold the position and continue the business. We finally agreed upon \$15,000 per year. Mr. Evans and myself went on to New York together, where the contract was made and executed, which is herewith submitted. [Paper marked A.] During our trip over, however, Mr. Evans saw something in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL which led him to think that some of the troops were to be removed from the fort, and that he had offered too large a sum, and before the contract was drawn it was reduced by agreement to \$12,000, the same being payable quarterly in advance.

When the first remittance came to me, say probably in November, 1870, I sent one-half thereof to Mrs. Belknap, either, I presume, certificates of deposit or bank notes by express. Being in Washington at a funeral some weeks after this, I had a conversation with Mrs. Bower to the following purport, as far as I can now remember, but must say that just here my memory is exceedingly indistinct, and I judge in part perhaps from what followed as to the details of the conversation. I went up-stairs on the nursery with Mrs. Bower to see the baby. I said to her: "This child will have money coming to it before a great while." She said: "Yes. The mother gave the child to me and told me that the money coming from me she must take and keep for it." I said: "All right," and it seems to me I said that perhaps the father ought to be consulted. I say it seems so, and yet I can give no reason for it, for as far as I know the father knew nothing of any money transactions between the mother and myself.

I have a faint recollection of a remark of Mrs. Bower that if I sent the money to the father that it belonged to her, and she would get it anyway. I certainly had some understanding, then or subsequently, with her or him, for when the next payment came due and was paid, I sent the one half thereof to the Secretary of War, and have continued substantially from that day forward to the present time to do the same. About, I should say, one and a half to two years after the commencement of these payments I reduced the amount to \$8,000 per annum. The reason of this reduction was partly because of the continued complaints on the part of Mr. Evans and his partner, and partly, so far as I now remember, in consequence of an article in the newspapers about that time reflecting on the injustice done to soldiers at this fort caused by exorbitant charges made necessary on the part of the trader by reason of the payment of this bonus. To the best of my knowledge and belief the above is a true statement of all the facts in the case and as complete as I can remember occurrences of so many years ago.

**Q.** State how the payments were made to the Secretary of War subsequent to the funeral of his then wife, which you attended in Washington in December, 1870; whether in cash, by check, draft, certificate of deposit, bonds, or by express, or otherwise.

**A.** The money was sent according to the instructions of the Secretary of War; sometimes in bank notes by Adams Express; I think on one or more occasions by certificate of deposit on the National Bank of America in New York. Sometimes I have paid him in New York in person. Except the first payment in the fall of 1870, and the last in December, 1875, all were made to the Secretary in the modes I have stated, unless, perhaps, upon one or two occasions at his instance I bought a Government bond with the moneys in my hand arising from the contract with Evans, which I either sent or handed to him.

**By Mr. BLACKBURN:**

**Q.** Can you state the sum in the aggregate received by you under the contract with Evans; and what portion thereof have you paid to the Secretary of War, including the first and last payments, which you have stated were not paid to him?

**A.** I have no memorandum whatever on which to make answer. It is a very simple calculation. The first payment to me by Evans was made in the fall of 1870 at the rate of \$12,000 a year. He paid at that rate about a year and a half or two years, and since then at the rate of \$8,000 a year. It would aggregate about \$40,000, the one-half of which I have disposed of as above stated.

**By the CHAIRMAN:**

**Q.** Did you receive letters from the Secretary of War acknowledging the receipts of the sums forwarded to him in the manner you have stated; or did he acknowledge the receipt of the same in any way?

**A.** Usually when I sent money by express I would send him the receipt of the company, which he would

either return marked "O. K." or otherwise acknowledge the receipt of the same. Sometimes I paid it to him in New York, when his receipt was necessary. I have not preserved any receipts or letters. When sent by express I always deposited the money personally and took a receipt from them.

**Q.** Have you at any time had any conversation with the Secretary of War regarding the post tradership at Fort Sill, or have you corresponded with him regarding the same?

**A.** O, frequently. I have forwarded requests to the Secretary made to me by Mr. Evans, wishing privileges about the fort, such as to sell liquor, etc. I do not remember what action was taken upon them; they were not returned to me. As far as I know, Evans corresponded regarding affairs at Fort Sill through me with the Secretary of War. I never heard of any other way.

**Q.** Was the contract between you and Evans ever the subject of conversation between you and the Secretary of War?

**A.** It never was, as I remember, save in one instance; but am not positive, yet it seems to me when the article in the newspapers regarding affairs at Fort Sill, probably in 1872, about the time the reduction was made in the payments from \$12,000 to \$8,000, appeared. The next time I saw the Secretary of War he asked me if I had a contract with Evans. I said I had. I never showed it to him or any one else till I produced it here.

The witness then stated that when the subpoena to appear before the committee reached him, he had an interview with the present Mrs. Belknap, and subsequently with the Secretary himself, and that both implored him to testify before the committee, in such a manner as to shield the Secretary. That he had resolved to leave the country, and had actually reached New York, on his way to Canada, when he received a despatch from Dr. William Tomlinson, brother-in-law of the Secretary requesting him to stop. That Dr. Tomlinson came to see him in New York, and told him that he had arranged the matter with Mr. Blackburn, one of the committee, who was his (Tomlinson's) cousin, and then drew up a form of letter exculpating the Secretary, stating that if he would send that letter, no questions would be asked by the committee. That he (Marsh) drew up such a letter and gave it to Tomlinson together with his own contract with Evans, the post trader at Fort Sill. That Tomlinson took away the letter and contract on Friday, and on Saturday came back with them, saying he had shown them to Mr. Blackburn, after which he returned both of them to Marsh. That forms of telegrams were arranged between him and Tomlinson to determine his leaving the country or going before the committee, and that in response to such a telegram he came on to Washington. That Tomlinson came to see him there, told him he had seen Mr. Blackburn, asked him if he still had the form of letter he had prepared for him, and added, "Blackburn says you had better write another of the same purport and send it up to the committee, with a note explaining why it did not come sooner." That he did so. These notes were as follows:

NEW YORK, Feb. 25, 1876.

*The Honorable the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department.*

DEAR SIR: I duly received your telegram of March 21, summoning me to appear before you, and answered that I would do so; but my wife has since become so ill as to make it almost impossible for me to leave her for any time, and to-day send you a telegram to this effect, and will also give a statement of my connection with the post-tradership at Fort Sill, which will, I trust, obviate the necessity of my leaving home. I will, however, come as soon as I can, or will be happy to see any one or all of the committee at my house in this city. At the time I applied for the position of post-trader at Fort Sill I presumed that I could furnish recommendations that would secure me the appointment which was afterward promised me. After this I saw Mr. Evans in Washington, and made an arrangement with him, in consequence of which I withdrew in his favor, and he received the appointment. This arrangement was made without the advice or consent of the Secretary of War, neither did he have any knowledge of such an arrangement from me or any one else, so far as I know, nor was he interested in any such arrangement or the fruits of any arrangement between us. There never has been, nor is there now, any contract, agreement, or arrangement between the Secretary of War and myself in regard to these matters. I am, very sincerely, etc., C. P. MARSH.

ARLINGTON HOTEL, WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1876.

*The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, Capitol.*

DEAR SIR: I herewith inclose copy of letter which I wrote you from New York, but not having mailed it when I received your subpoena concluded not to send it. This morning, however, I have thought best to send it to you, in the hope that it may tend to shorten the time of my examination.

Very respectfully, etc.,

C. P. MARSH.

P. S. I will bring the contract you inquire for.

At the close of his deposition Marsh was cross-examined by Judge Blair, who only asked him the following question.

**By Judge BLAIR:**

**Q.** In your examination in chief you say that Secretary Belknap remonstrated against your going away without appearing before the committee. Did the Secretary in asking you to go before the committee to testify, ask you to testify to any untruth?

**A.** I certainly don't think he did.

After Marsh's deposition was taken, Mr. Blackburn of the committee made a statement as to his relations with Dr. Tomlinson in the affair, as stated by Marsh. He stated that Dr. Tomlinson called on Thursday, February 24, at his rooms, and asked him to go with him on business. That they went to Secretary Belknap's house and saw Mrs. Belknap, Dr. Tomlinson's sister. That Dr. Tomlinson was present during the whole interview. That Mrs. Belknap told him that the testimony of Marsh, not then given, "would tend to implicate herself in matters that would occasion criticism, but would utterly fail to show any complicity upon the part of General Belknap in the matter of the Fort Sill tradership, and she asked that she might not be made the subject of investigation. Where the testimony did not tend to involve the Secretary of War, I said to Mrs. Belknap that I felt assured no member of the committee would desire to prosecute the inquiry further than to ascertain that neither the Secretary of War nor any subordinate of that Depart-



ment was involved. I said to her further that I would communicate the facts as stated by her to Messrs. Clymer and Robbins, of the committee, and would state to them the assurance I had given her. This I did immediately do within an hour after the interview referred to occurred, stating fully to those gentlemen all that had taken place; whereupon both these gentlemen approved what I had said and done, and thoroughly concurred with me in the purpose of prosecuting no investigation that did not promise or tend to implicate or involve the Secretary of War or his subordinate officials. This is the only assurance ever given or conversation had by me upon this subject either with Mrs. Belknap, Dr. Tomlinson, or with any other person whatever at any time, nor am I related or connected, either by blood or by marriage in any degree, either to General Belknap or his wife or Dr. Tomlinson."

Mr. Clymer and Mr. Robbins of the committee made statements confirming Mr. Blackburn in every particular. Dr. Tomlinson wrote the following letter:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1876.  
SIR: I have been informed that my name has been mentioned in connection with the recent charges against the Secretary of War; first, that I attempted to induce the witness, C. F. Marsh, to swear falsely; and that Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn, a member of your committee, was a relative, and would suppress the whole matter. What I desire to state is that each of the above statements is utterly and entirely false. Very respectfully,  
WM. M. TOMLINSON.

I demand, in justice to myself as well as to Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn, a personal explanation.  
Hon. HIRSHEN CLYMER, Chairman of Committee on Expenditures of War Department.

WM. M. TOMLINSON deposes and says that the foregoing statement is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.  
WM. M. TOMLINSON.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 2d March, 1876.  
HIRSHEN CLYMER, Chairman.

The last papers annexed to the depositions in this case are the resignation of Secretary Belknap, the President's acceptance thereof, and a letter from his private secretary which explains itself. The official copy of resignation is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1876.  
MR. PRESIDENT: I hereby tender my resignation as Secretary of War, and request its immediate acceptance.  
Thanking you for your constant and continued kindness, I am, respectfully and truly, yours,  
WM. W. BELKNAP.  
A true copy:  
F. D. GRANT.

The President's acceptance is as follows:  
EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 2.  
DEAR SIR: Your tender of resignation as Secretary of War with the request to have it accepted immediately, is received, and the same is hereby accepted with great regret. Yours, etc.,  
U. S. GRANT.

The last letter is as follows:  
EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 2, 1876.  
SIR: In reply to your note of inquiry of to-day's date the President directs me to say that the hour of the acceptance of the resignation of Hon. W. W. Belknap as Secretary of War was about 10.20 o'clock this morning. A copy of the letter of resignation is herewith inclosed. I am, sir, etc.,  
C. C. SNIFFEN, Secretary.

Hon. HIRSHEN CLYMER, Chairman Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, House of Representatives, present.

After reading the report of the committee, Mr. Clymer moved the previous question on the adoption of the resolutions of impeachment. The motion was seconded and one hour was given for debate. Mr. Robbins of North Carolina on the committee spoke for the resolutions. Mr. Bass of New York, also of the committee, followed on the same side. Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts was given five minutes in opposition. He contended that in the similar case of Whittemore (sale of cadetships), the House had decided that the act of resignation terminated an office, and that therefore it was doubtful whether an impeachment would be valid. He further argued that in such an important case the House should not act too hastily, but that the evidence should at least be printed. Mr. Blackburn of Kentucky and of the committee, replied on the point of law, and in the course of his speech made the following remarks: "I will not stop to pass criticism upon the manner in which it was sought by that official to evade the penalty due to his offence. I will not undertake to say that he who with unprecedented if not indecent haste received that resignation did so to relieve that officer from those penalties—I will not say that that was the purpose. But I will say this: That if this is an unprecedented case, as gentlemen have said, it is unprecedented in more respects than one. It is the first instance in the history of this country—and to the honor of the country be it said—that any one claiming manhood and holding an exalted position has sought to shelter himself from legitimate inquiry by consenting to, much less actually interposing, the dishonor of a self-sacrificing wife. This much is due to her."

At the close of the hour the question was taken on the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and the speaker appointed as the committee to present the articles of impeachment, Mr. Clymer of Pennsylvania, Mr. Robbins of North Carolina, Mr. Blackburn of Kentucky, Mr. Bass of New York, and Mr. Danford of Ohio. On Friday, March 3, the following entry appears in the proceedings of the Senate:

At one o'clock p. m. the Sergeant-at-Arms announced the committee from the House of Representatives, who appeared at the bar of the Senate.

The committee advanced to the area in front of the Chair, when Mr. Clymer said: Mr. President, in obedience to the order of the House of Representatives we appear before you, and in the name of the House of Representatives and of all the people of the United States of America, we do impeach William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors while in office; and we further inform the Senate that the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit articles of impeachment against him, and make good the same. And in their name we demand that the Senate shall take order for the appearance of the said William W. Belknap to answer said impeachment.

The President *pro tempore*.—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee of the House of Representatives, the Senate will take order in the premises.

The committee thereupon withdrew.

Mr. Edmunds subsequently offered the following order, which was read:

Ordered, That the message of the House of Representatives relating to the impeachment of William W. Belknap be referred to a select committee to consist of five Senators.

Mr. Edmunds—I offer this order in accordance with the usual precedents. Proceeding upon the principle of the thing, I should think it would be better to refer a message of this kind to some one of the standing committees of the Senate; but following the usual course in such cases I have framed the order in this way.

Mr. Saulsbury—I should like to ask the Senator from Vermont whether that is the usual course?

Mr. Edmunds—Yes, sir; that is the usual course.

The President *pro tempore*.—The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the Chair was authorized to appoint the committee; and Messrs. Edmunds, Conkling, Frelinghuysen, Thurman, and Stevenson were appointed.

In the House the same day at a later hour the committee appointed by a resolution of the House to proceed to the bar of the Senate and there impeach William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, of high crimes and misdemeanors, appeared, and

Mr. Clymer said: Mr. Speaker, in obedience to the order of the House we proceeded to the bar of the Senate, and in the name of this House and of all the people of the United States of America, we impeached, as we were directed to do, William W. Belknap, late Secretary of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors while in office; and we demanded that the Senate should take order to make him appear before that body to answer for the same, and announced that the House would soon present articles of impeachment and make them good; to which the response was made, "Order shall be taken."

The articles of impeachment have not yet been prepared.

## THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Alert* and *Catskill* anchored in Smithville Roads on the 8th inst.

THE *Despatch* was at Havana a few days ago. She expects to return to Washington in the course of two or three weeks.

THE storeship *New Hampshire*, at Norfolk, will not be ready to proceed to Port Royal, S. C., for two weeks yet.

CAPTAIN John Lee Davis arrived in Washington on the 4th inst., and resumed his duties on the Light House Board, after six weeks absence inspecting Light Houses on the Southern coast.

MR. BURLEIGH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, submitted to the House of Representatives February 16, a report to accompany bill H. R. 1074, saying: Sackett's Harbor, on the south shore of Black River Bay, an inlet of Lake Ontario, is one of the best harbors on the lake, having deep water within two fathoms of the shore, and is the only harbor on the eastern part of that lake with sufficient depth of water to accommodate large vessels in safety. The Government has here a naval establishment comprising three and one-half acres of land, with a number of houses, a wharf, and also the hull of a ship of war of 3,200 tons on the stocks, and covered by a ship house erected for its preservation. All this property is rapidly deteriorating for want of a small appropriation to make necessary repairs. In view of the facts that this is the only reliable harbor which could be used by the Government in case of difficulties which may make it necessary to protect our frontier along Lake Ontario and the river Saint Lawrence; that we have an extensive military establishment at this place, and that the large amount of property at the Navy-yard will be sacrificed if not properly cared for and kept in condition for use, the committee unanimously recommend the passage of the accompanying bill.

THE *Nagasaki*, Japan, *Express*, of Jan. 29th, says: "The American flagship *Tennessee* was to have sailed for Shanghai on Wednesday last, but the weather being unpropitious, she did not start until the following morning. About 11 a. m. the anchor was raised, the band meanwhile playing 'The girl I left behind me.' The big ship was soon under weigh, and when passing the Russian man-of-war the band struck up the Russian National Anthem, and when opposite H. B. M. S. *Swinger* changed the tune to 'God save the Queen.' The *Tennessee* will make the passage leisurely in order to exercise at target practice with the large guns, besides manœuvring under steam and sail. It is uncertain when she will return." The same paper reports that since the arrival of the U. S. flagship *Tennessees*, her crew, between practicing and boat-racing, have managed to keep the harbor in a continual state of mirth and excitement. First came the victory of Admiral Reynolds's fine barge, the *Magic* over the *Kear-sarge's* racing-cutter, followed by the gig match arranged between the same crews, which unfortunately fell through, a disappointment which the *Tennessee's* "boys" more than compensated for in their "scub races" on New Year's day. But, just as they were congratulating themselves on being masters of the situation, adds the veracious *Chronicle*,

In came the little *Saco*—the smallest ship of the American fleet but full of pluck, and determined to take the haughty flagship "down a peg." Then began a series of contests between the two crews literally verging from the sublime to the ridiculous. The first tussle was between the *Magic* and the *Saco's* twelve-oared whale boat *Resolute*, over a five mile course. The *Magic* was the favorite in betting. The whale boat gained a slight lead on starting, and for the first mile the race was quite close, after which the barge increased their stroke, took the lead, and gradually drew away from their opponents, turning the lower stake-boat 40 seconds ahead, and rubbing up the house stretch a winner by 1 min. 15 sec. The race was barely finished ere the defeated *Saco* manned their gig and tossed over the *Tennessee's* bow as a challenge to the flagship's gig. The gauntlet was eagerly taken up, and after a few days hard work in practice the race was rowed over a straight two mile course. In this affair the *Saco's* gig, having already won a reputation in the East, was the

favorite, and after a close and exciting race, she tossed over the finish 45 seconds ahead, to the great delight of the *Saco's* "boys" whose turn it now was to row at the big ship, which they did lustily, when lo! the *Tennessee's* four-oared dingy "Pet" appeared under the jibboom with a challenge to row against the *Saco's* dingy over a "cork-screw" course of one mile, the race to start within two hours. The little ship would not be "backed down," and at 4.30 p. m. the boats met ahead of the *Saco*, and after a brief delay the word "go" was given and the harbor was again in an uproar. Some of the regular racing crew of both ships contested in the dingies—Willis the coxswain of the *Magic* taking stroke oar in the "Pet," while Frick of the *Saco's* gig led the music for the other crew. The course led round all the war-vessels in port, with many a turn and twist, and for the first 500 yards the boats hung well together, but the "Pet" soon bade good-bye to her rival and came home a minute ahead, scoring another victory for the flagship's crew, who howled with joy over the result, as it made the score stand two victories for the *Tennessee* against one for the *Saco*; and knowing that the latter had no other boats worth manning for a race, they were busily engaged dividing the spoils, when Jack Tall block reported a "piratical looking craft bearing down on the port bow." All hands were on the alert to "repel boarders," but on a close inspection the stranger proved to be the *Saco's* catamaran *Orphan*—a scow used for scrubbing the ship's side—propelled by coal shovels in the hands of four heroic after-guards, who had been sent out as a forlorn hope to make a last effort to balance the score and wrest the laurel from the *Tennessee*, ere the big ship sailed away beyond their reach. Bob Lindsay, the coxswain of the *Orphan*, soon appeared over the port gangway, and in a voice husky with emotion, demanded one more chance. Gentlemen, said Bob, breathing away a not unmanly tear, the *Saco's* the smallest full-rigged craft in the service, but we won't give in a per, even to the *Great Eastern*, so trot out your catamaran and if this don't turn the tables, we'll have to try something else." "Dash my t'gallant eyebrows," cried Tall-block, "I 'pose you'll want to raccus in a skouse-kettle next; but all right my dower, we'll h'ist out the *Lightning Bug*, and if we can't get ahead of you on the water, we'll take the air for it next and try you a balloon race with the ship's umbrellas!" The *Lightning Bug* was soon overboard and manned by a catch crew who were raised in a coal mine and graduated in the *Tennessee's* fire-room, and the tussle commenced. But alas for the *Saco*! The stroke oarsman (completely demoralized her crew, while the *Lightning Bug*, with Willis at the helm, and her trained crew shovelling 160 strokes per minute, went over the course on a spurt around the *Saco*, turning inside the ship's cables and under the gangway ladder, coming home a "handful of minutes" ahead of the *Orphan*. This, the first catamaran race ever rowed (shoveled) in the harbor, created much merriment on board all the ships; and the defeated *Orphans* were tendered many tokens of sympathy—leather medals, and bouquets formed of cabbage heads—but the "shovel brigade" of the *Saco* refused to be comforted unless they were allowed one more chance to vindicate the honor of their ship in a race with the state of the water, the officers of both ships wisely objected, and the flagship being under sailing orders, the rival crews declared the races adjourned amid loud cheers and the best of feeling. Plucky *Saco*! Lucky *Tennessee*!

## NAVY GAZETTE.

### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

#### ORDERED.

MARCH 2.—Captain D. B. Harmony, to command the Naval Rendezvous at New York on the 15th inst.

MARCH 3.—Lieutenant Charles H. Rockwell, to the store ship *New Hampshire*.

MARCH 4.—Ensign Charles D. Galloway, to temporary duty on the North Atlantic Station, and upon falling in with the Shawmut to report for duty on board that vessel.

Chief Engineer Edwin Fithian, to duty in connection with the Centennial exhibition in addition to his present duties.

Acting Sailmaker Herman Hansen, to the receiving ship *Sabine*, at Portsmouth, N. H.

MARCH 8.—Ensign Wm. H. Schultze, to the Junia, at Baltimore, Md.

Paymaster L. G. Billings, to the Navy-yard, New York, on the 12th April next.

#### DETACHED.

MARCH 2.—Captain Homer C. Blake, from the command of the Naval Rendezvous at New York on the 15th inst., and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant John J. Brice, from the Naval Observatory, Washington, on the 7th inst., and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., on the 1st April next.

Assistant Paymaster W. M. Preston has reported his return home, having been detached from the Wasp, South Atlantic Station, on the 5th January last, and has been ordered to settle accounts.

MARCH 3.—Lieutenant Charles W. Raschenberger, from the receiving ship *Potomac*, and ordered to the store ship *New Hampshire*.

Lieutenant Daniel Delchanty, from the iron-clad steamer *Catskill*, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., on the 1st April next.

Ensign Walter S. French, from the Plymouth, and ordered to the iron-clad steamer *Catskill*.

MARCH 4.—Chief Engineer Alexander Henderson, from duty connected with the Centennial exhibition, and to resume his regular duties at New York.

MARCH 6.—Assistant Surgeon W. J. Riggs has reported his return home, having been detached from the Kearsarge, Asiatic Station, on the 24th November last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

MARCH 7.—Ensign F. L. Ludlow, from the Coast Survey, and granted sick leave for one year, with permission to leave the United States.

Ensign Howard S. Waring, from the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to the store ship *New Hampshire*.

MARCH 8.—Ensign T. S. Plunkett, from the receiving ship Independence, and ordered to the nautical school ship *Jamestown*, at San Francisco, Cal.

Boatswain John A. Brisco, from the receiving ship *St. Louis*, at League Island, Pa., and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

#### REVOKED.

The orders of Lieutenant A. J. Drake, to the nautical school ship *Jamestown*, and ordered to resume duties at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

The orders of Lieutenant Chas. W. Rueschenberger to the store ship *New Hampshire*, and ordered to resume duties on board the receiving ship *Potomac*, at Philadelphia.

The orders of Lieutenant C. H. Rockwell, to the store ship *New Hampshire*, and granted three months' leave of absence from the 7th inst.

The orders of Sailmaker Isaiah E. Crowell, to the receiving ship *Sabine*, and placed on waiting orders.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Lieutenant Chas. W. Chipp for three months from March 3. Lieutenant R. T. Jasper, at present in Washington and attached to the staff of Rear Admiral Le Roy, commanding the North Atlantic Station, has been granted leave of absence until the 15th inst.

### LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General: for the two weeks, ending March 8, 1876.  
Thomas Clark beneficiary, February 20, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.  
Charles Bennett, gunner's mate, January 2, U. S. S. *Yantic*, at Nagasaki, Japan.  
Edward Smith, warrant officer's cook, January 7, U. S. S. *Kearsarge*, hospital, at Nagasaki, Japan.  
Augustus S. Baldwin, captain, February 2, at Princeton, N.



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W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Publishers,

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### IMPEACHMENT OF SECRETARY BELKNAP.

THE story which we give elsewhere of the im-  
peachment at the bar of the Senate of WILLIAM  
W. BELKNAP, for "high crimes and misdemeanors,"  
will be read with painful interest by those who re-  
member him as the son of an honored father, an offi-  
cer of distinguished services in the field, and by those  
who have so long been accustomed to defer to his  
authority as—representing the President—the civil  
head of our military establishment. The resigna-  
tion which so promptly followed the presentation of  
the accusation has shut the mouths of his friends, and  
leaves them without answer to charges which he  
has partially admitted to be true. That post trade-  
ships have been made a matter of bargain and sale  
since the control of them was given to the War De-  
partment, has been no secret in the Army; that the  
hands of the Secretary of War were stained with the  
gains of this traffic, sufficiently disgraceful in itself,  
none could have been persuaded to believe until now.  
Weeks ago the editor of the JOURNAL had occasion  
to deny, as he did with indignation, a story of cor-  
ruption on the part of the Secretary of War, which  
was offered without other proof than that deduced  
from a display of wealth not otherwise to be account-  
ed for. Now that the truth of the general accusa-  
tion is admitted, it remains to be seen to what dimen-  
sions the evil has grown. Discarding the rumors  
and unauthenticated reports that fill the air, the only  
facts authoritatively presented are those contained in  
the report of the Congressional Committee, to which  
we have confined ourselves. From this it appears  
that certain members of the family of the ex-secre-  
tary were guilty of selling their influence with the  
Secretary to secure the appointment to a post  
tradership at Fort Sill, I. T. It further appears that  
the money received for this influence, in more than  
one instance, came into the hands of the ex-secre-  
tary himself, in the form of cheques or drafts, etc.  
Of these statements by the witness MARSH, the ex-  
secretary failed to make any contradiction or expla-  
nation. His counsel, who cross-examined the wit-  
ness, asked him only a single question. This was  
whether Gen. BELKNAP had requested him, the wit-  
ness, to testify to any falsehood. The witness an-  
swered in the negative.

These are the only undisputed facts in the case.  
The previous statements of the witness as to the  
efforts of the secretary and members of his family to  
induce the witness to swear falsely, are denied. The  
admitted facts are those we have mentioned. The  
legal question involved as to whether the resignation  
of the secretary operates as a bar to his impeachment  
by the House has no great likelihood of being settled  
favorably to the accused officer; and even if it were  
so, there is no bar to criminal proceedings and an in-  
dictment by the Grand Jury, which will probably  
take place in any event.

The present case is the first in the history of the  
United States where the Secretary of War has been  
impeached for malfeasance in office. Secretary  
FLOYD was criminally indicted for a similar charge  
in 1861, but escaped impeachment in the hurry of  
events at the commencement of the war. His

offences as charged, were, malfeasance in office, and  
conspiracy with two other men to defraud the Gov-  
ernment, but when indicted he was in the enemy's  
country, and beyond punishment till the close of the  
war.

The public sensation that has attended the fall of  
the Secretary of War, a sensation quite unparalleled  
for extent in any similar case, is no doubt due in a  
manner to his association with an Army which justly  
stands so high in public esteem for its freedom  
from the taint of personal greed and corruption.  
In the midst of a mercenary and dishonest age, the  
Army has held itself sternly aloof from the pursuit of  
riches by questionable means, and even its most  
vexatious rules have been plainly dictated by a fa-  
tidious sense of personal honor, which renders a rigid  
account of every penny entrusted to its care. Army  
accounts have always been regarded as the strictest  
of all methods of preserving responsibility inviolate.  
The least carelessness, even apart from fraud, in  
money matters, in any Army officer, has been visited  
with severe penalties, as the records of the different  
Departments plainly testify, in their frequent stop-  
page of pay against officers.

The popular idea on the subject is illustrated by a  
picture in the daily Graphic of New York, represent-  
ing in the back ground the fallen Secretary, with  
bowed head, descending the steps of the capital into  
obscurity, while in the foreground stands a soldier in  
uniform, who, saluting public opinion, presented as  
a female figure, says: "Madam, I hope this unfortu-  
nate BELKNAP affair will not make you think any  
worse of the boys in blue." Yet it is not as part of  
the Army, but as part of the political establishment,  
that the ex-Secretary is to be judged. He was not  
subject to the discipline of the Army, to its strict  
rules of accountability, or to the influence of its  
*esprit de corps*. He was a civil officer, holding his  
place not for life, but at the will of the President,  
and at the most for a few years. The influences sur-  
rounding him, the motives of action appealing to  
him, were not those of the Army, but those which  
are so fatally opposed to its method and the genius  
of its organization. For once, under the excitement  
of a great occasion, the country has risen to the  
height of the moral sentiment habitually controlling  
the Army, in its judgment of those to whom public  
trusts are committed. Hence the unanimous con-  
demnation of the ex-Secretary for an offence which  
in its essential quality is not so uncommon or rare as  
we wish it were. Substantially, the same offence as  
his is committed daily, and the offenders go unpun-  
ished and unquestioned.

It is a notorious fact, for instance, that the ap-  
pointments in the civil service are habitually given  
as the reward for political services, equivalent to  
money, rendered to, or expected by, the official con-  
trolling the appointment, directly or through the  
machinery of political influence. The grand safety  
of the Army from disgraceful bargains has lain in  
the fact that its life tenure of office, subject only to  
dismissal on charges, has removed it in so large a  
measure from the opportunity of bargain and sale.  
Up to 1870 the appointment and control of post  
traders lay with the Army. They were the subject  
of open competition before a board of officers, and not  
matters of form. The change in the law, which was  
made with the best intentions, was due largely to the  
influence of the late Vice President WILSON, then  
chairman of the Senate Military Committee. The  
law took the post traderships out of the domain of  
public competition, and removed them into the do-  
main of private favor, throwing at once a temptation  
in the way of the legal donor of the office. It was,  
as the result has shown most grievously, an unfor-  
tunate change in the law, and the Army has habitu-  
ally protested against it. The removal of the post  
traders from the Army was followed at once by cor-  
ruption. The law was passed in July, 1870, and in  
October of the same year the bargain between MARSH  
and EVANS for the Fort Sill Post tradership was  
made. From open competition, the office had be-  
come the subject of personal favor, and the  
result was the use of that favor for the  
personal advantage of the donor or his family.  
The only whispers of corrupt conduct that affect  
the Army and Navy in any other quarters, are in the  
matter of awardments of contracts by private  
favor, instead of public competition at auction.  
If any of these reports turn out to be true, there is



no doubt that the guilty parties will be visited with severe penalties for violating the law.

The disgrace in the impeachment of Gen. BELKNAP is not in the exposure of corruption, but in the existence of corruption, and we believe that the highest and best interests of the country will be subserved by the glaring publicity given to the results of an evil system by the War Department scandal. The high and pure name of the Army and Navy officers of the United States in pecuniary matters, has been the result of a system wherein fitness for the service has been the sole qualification demanded. Its weakness lies rather in the direction of an arbitrary disregard of personal rights, the necessity of its despotic nature, produced by self-preservation in war time. Human nature exists in the Army and Navy as well as in civil life, and there are black sheep in both services, as the records of court-martials, cashierings and dismissals show. But these inevitable imperfections come to light, and are cast out by the working of the military machine. They are entirely distinct from the business now in hand, which is the direct result of the vicious political teachings of more than half a century.

Every movement that tends to encourage the doctrine that a Government office is the property of any private person or number of persons, even of a nine-tenths majority of all the people of the United States, produces such results as this Fort Sill scandal, as surely as night follows day. Till our legislators, and our people from highest to lowest, irrevocably determine to abandon the brigand's doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils," the Fort Sill scandal will be found repeated in every department of the Government that is sufficiently investigated. Human nature cannot stand the temptation, when it has an office within its "gift," to make use of the power to its own advantage.

There is not a member of Congress in the United States to-day, not a head of department, not a chief of bureau or branch of bureau, not an official or legislator of any State in the Union, who has not or will not, in the natural course of his career in American politics, perform exactly the same action as is charged on the late Secretary of War, i. e., trade away any office which happens to lie in his gift for his personal advantage. It may not be in money, but it always is in service of some kind or other, whether from the officer appointed or his political "backer." In the Army and Navy, hitherto, the offices have been practically open to public competition in excellence of service. The exceptions have been the disgraces. Remove those flaws, and introduce the same rule throughout the whole civil service, now in our Centennial year, and America will never again be publicly disgraced as it is now by the venality of an official representing what has hitherto been the very fountain of honor.

The office belongs to the whole body politic, not the accidental political majority, and till that conclusion is made the basis of all our legislation, corruption, be it secret or open, cannot but increase.

**COLONEL** and Brevet Brigadier General ORVILLE E. BARCOCK, Corps of Engineers, has retired from duty at the White House. The New York Nation, in a long article on General BARCOCK's recent trial, at St. Louis, while arguing that, under the circumstances, "no jury could have properly found the accused guilty," urges that the trial left matters unexplained which reflect seriously upon the general as an officer of the Army which "has always been above all other professions a school of honor, and has professed to test, by a standard altogether nicer and more sensitive than that of courts of justice, the conduct of its members." It says:

It is before a military tribunal that General Babcock ought to be summoned now. When the case first came up, General Babcock's demand for a military court of enquiry was preposterous, because all the evidence was in the hands of the District Attorney, and consequently beyond the court's reach. Now the evidence has been all produced, and the only remaining question is, What should be done with an officer whose conduct is such as to require a semi-official announcement from Washington that his resignation is in the President's hands? Ought he to be suspended or cashiered? Now that it is proposed to transfer the Indian Bureau to the care of the Army, the maintenance of a rigid standard of military honor becomes of more importance than ever. The work which the Army, in case of such a transfer, will undertake, is nothing more nor less than watching the acts and preventing the frauds of agents and contractors who stand in the relation to the Indian Bureau that Joyce and McDonald did to the Internal Revenue. Sharpness, vigilance, and open honesty, a single eye to the interest of the Government, are the qualifications for such a duty, and we have no doubt the Army is the place to look for these qualities. But these are just the qualities General Babcock has not displayed.

The verdict of the jury in General BARCOCK's case is conclusive as to the question submitted to it, and

the demand of the Nation is based upon charges growing out of the trial, and to which General BARCOCK should have an opportunity to make an equally conclusive reply. His own mouth was sealed before the civil court, and he had no opportunity of explaining his actions. This would not be the case before an Army tribunal, and he will consult his own interest and his standing in the service by whose estimate of him his future is to be so largely controlled, if he will follow the advice of the Nation, and renew his demand for a Court of Inquiry.

OUR attention is called to the fact that the following lines in the bill to amend section 1480 R. S., which we recently criticised, are in the original law of March 3, 1871, section 10, page 336, vol. 16, Statutes at Large:

And the grades established for the Staff corps of the Navy shall be filled by appointment from the highest numbers in each corps, according to seniority; and that new commissions shall be issued to the officers so appointed, in which commissions the titles and grades in said sections established shall be inserted; and no existing commission shall be vacated in said several Staff corps, except by the issue of new commissions required by the provisions of this section.

It was the fact that these lines were omitted from the section as incorporated into the Revised Statutes, that led to the introduction of the bill, as one to supply an omission in the section of the Revised Statutes referred to, section 1480.

THE President having replaced the disgraced Secretary of War by the temporary appointment of Secretary of the Navy ROBESON to perform the duties of the Army and Navy conjointly, has sent in to the Senate as the permanent appointee the name of Judge ALPHONSO TART, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Secretary TART was born in Townsend, Vt., in 1816, educated in Yale College, taught school and studied law simultaneously, was admitted to the bar in 1838 and moved to Cincinnati, where he has remained ever since. He is specially noted as a sound lawyer on difficult points of law, as a man of ability, integrity and force of character.

We advise ex-Captain George T. Robinson to keep himself and his unsavory record out of the newspapers. The attempt to rehabilitate himself as a martyr to his zeal in exposing corruption in the sale of the Fort Sill post tradership will not bear investigation; and the stories he is credited with having told as to the partial nature of the proceedings which happily rid the Army of his presence mean, if they mean anything, that General Pope conspired with the Secretary of War to drive him out of the Army. Is that the charge we are asked to believe?

A BILL has been introduced into the Senate which ought not to pass. The first section provides that hereafter there shall be but one secretary to the Light-house Board, who shall be an officer of the Navy and a member of said board, and shall perform the duties now devolved by law upon the two secretaries, except as hereinafter provided, under such regulations as may be established by the board with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. Sec. 2. That there shall be detailed from the Engineer Corps of the Army, an officer who shall serve as engineer to the board, and who shall perform the duties now devolved upon the engineer-secretary of the board by section 4665 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and shall have general supervision, under the direction of the board, of all works of construction, renovation, and repair of fixed aids to navigation, and of the engineers and employees engaged thereon. Sec. 3. That all officers of the Navy and Army whose services may be required in connection with the Light-house Establishment shall be detailed from time to time by the Secretaries of the Navy and War, respectively, upon the application of the Secretary of the Treasury. Sec. 4. That hereafter all operations of the light-house service shall be performed under the general supervision and direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. Sec. 5. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Another bill, S. 373, abolishes the Light-house Board and provides for a Superintendent of Lights, who, under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall have the supervision and control of the entire light-house establishment of the United States; the salary of the Superintendent of Lights shall be the same as that paid the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, who in his absence shall be acting Superintendent of Lights. Sec. 2. That existing laws relating to the employment of Navy and Army officers in the light-house service, and they are hereby, modified as follows: The officers directed to be appointed as secretaries to the Light-house Board will hereafter be designated naval assistant and engineer assistant to the Superintendent; and the Superintendent will, at his discretion, assign the naval assistant to duties connected with the supervision, maintenance, and inspection of lights and fog and other signals; and the engineer assistant to duties connected with the construction and repair of light-houses, towers, beacons, etc.; but nothing in this act shall be construed to abridge in any manner the power

of the Superintendent to assign other or additional duties to any Army or Navy officer appointed to duty in the light-house service. Sec. 3. That there is hereby created an Advisory Light-house Board, to be constituted in the same manner as is provided for in the laws creating the Light-house Board, herein abolished, except that the Superintendent of Lights and the two assistants to the Superintendent shall be members, and one of the naval members shall be the chief of the Bureau of Navigation; and said advisory board shall meet quarterly for the consideration and discussion of any proposed changes in the light-house system as respects the establishment, location, and character of lights or fog-signals, and such other subjects connected with the light-house service as the Secretary of the Treasury may desire to submit, and shall report to him in writing the conclusions reached, for such action as he may deem advisable. Sec. 4. That whenever it becomes necessary to institute a special inquiry into any subject requiring for its solution high scientific knowledge in a particular line of study, the same shall be referred for investigation and report to the president of the Academy of Natural Sciences.

THE following bills were introduced in Congress during the week ending Wednesday, March 8: S. 537, relating to the rank of officers in the Army; H. R. No. 2530, to recognize the property and money department of the Army, and for purposes connected therewith. S. No. 573, to restore the control of Army sutlerships to the control of post boards.

The following bills were passed during the week: H. R. 1596, granting a pension to the widow of Captain John H. Greenland, U. S. A. S. 431, granting a pension to the widow of the late Adjutant-General Lorenzo Thomas. S. 320, the bill reduces the number of assistant surgeons now allowed by law to 125, abolishes the office of medical store-keeper, and provides, in addition to the grades now allowed by law, for four surgeons, with the rank, pay and emoluments of colonels; eight surgeons with the rank, pay and emoluments of lieutenant-colonels, to be promoted by seniority from the medical officers of the Army. Provided, That this act shall not be construed to deprive any medical officer or store-keeper now in office of his commission in the United States Army. S. 123, placing Surgeon Philip S. Wales on the prize list of the Pensacola for May, 1862. S. 35, that from and after the passage of this act the pension for total disability of passed assistant engineers, assistant engineers and cadet engineers in the naval service, respectively, shall be the same as the pensions allowed to officers of the line or staff in the naval service with whom they have relative rank; and that all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be, and are hereby repealed. S. 326, pensioning General Lovell H. Rousseau's widow; S. 408, to sanction a payment to Assistant Surgeon Thos. P. Azpell, for treatment of Hoopa Valley Indians; S. 394, providing trusses for ruptured soldiers and sailors; S. 366, to correct the record of Colonel and Brevet Major-General Benj. H. Grierson, U. S. A., by crediting him with volunteer appointments May 8, 1861, as lieutenant and aide-de-camp, and as Major Sixth Illinois Cavalry, October 24, 1861, in place of his present record; S. 73, extending the time for bounty till January 30, 1877; and H. R. 29, relieving First Lieutenant Henry Jackson, Seventh Cavalry, from \$1,371.34, paid by him to forged vouchers.

The following bills were favorably reported from committees: (H. R. 80), granting a pension to the widow of General Dyer, late chief of Ordnance, with amendments. (H. R. 1071), for the relief of Lieutenant James B. Sinclair, U. S. A. (H. R. 2469), for the relief of artillery officers, sufferers in a fire at Fort Hamilton, March 3, 1875. (H. R. 1692), to give leaves to Army officers at the rate of one month per annum cumulative at the option of the officer.

Senator Cragin, Senate Naval Committee, asked that H. R. 1677 be transferred from his committee to the Committee of Revision of Statutes. This bill amends section 1375 Rev. Stat. as to the detail of medical officers in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

On Tuesday and Wednesday the House was the scene of a sharp controversy, on the subject of the escape of the witness Marsh, who left for Canada as soon as he had given his testimony. The question arose on the fact that the members of the committee had been subpoenaed before the District Grand Jury to testify and produce documents with a view to the indictment of General Belknap on the criminal charge. The House finally passed a resolution that the subpoena was a breach of the privileges of Congress. On Wednesday the House passed a bill to protect from criminal prosecution all witnesses testifying against their own protest before a Congressional committee.

A petition was presented from A. C. Rhind, captain U. S. N., praying to be restored to his proper position on the active list, next below Como. A. K. Hughes, and over Captains E. R. Colhoun, C. H. Baldwin, and R. W. Shufeldt.

The following resolutions were adopted in the House: Resolved, That the Secretary of War, the Attorney-General, and the Secretary of the Treasury be, and they are hereby, directed to transmit to this House copies of all instructions, orders, letters, telegrams, and other official records or papers at the control of their respective Departments relating to the assembling or the business of the military court of inquiry called to inquire into the conduct of General O. E. Babcock.

ON Wednesday General Belknap was arrested and held to bail in a Washington police court, in the sum of \$25,000. The warrant was issued upon the oath of a man named Horrell, who swore it out upon information and belief, his information being the report of the Congressional Committee. This action is preliminary to an indictment when the legal evidence is complete. The accused appeared in court with his counsel, ex-Senator Matt Carpenter, and after waiting for some hours, his bondsman, Wm. P. Ropley, proprietor of the National Theatre, Washington, appeared and became his surety.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

## THE HOSPITAL QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In answer to "M. D.'s" communication in the JOURNAL of last week, I would reply that it being my aim not to quote at second hand, if I can avoid it, I must decline to accept "the Report on English Hospitals," by Fleet Surgeon Edward Shippen, published in 1872, if said report contains anything inconsistent with the following regulation taken from the latest edition (with addenda) of "The Queen's Admiralty Regulations, etc." I refer to chapter xli., "General Service," section 19, page 307, which reads as follows: "In ports where hospitals or sick quarters are established (except those hospitals where captains are appointed superintendents) he (that is, the commander-in-chief of the station), is frequently to cause the captains under his command to visit them, to satisfy themselves as to the attention and general conduct of the medical attendants, and to inspect the state of his men, their lodging, clothes, bedding, food, etc., and to report to him the result of their inquiries and inspections, stating particularly whether the persons of the sick, their apartments, clothes and bedding be clean, their food good and their nurses attentive. They are to be instructed, also, to attend to the complaints of the patients, if they have any to make, and, if they observe any neglect or mismanagement, to represent the same to him, and, when his other duties will admit of it, he is himself occasionally to visit the hospital and sick quarters within his station."

This, your readers will observe, is the regulation for the inspection at hospitals where there are no "captains-superintendents," and if it means anything at all, it means that all naval hospitals are, as I stated before, under the supervision of the executive branch of the royal navy. Sometimes this may be the admiral of the station, but more frequently it is a captain, and these inspections are much like our own sick bay inspections on ship-board, where the doctor is left entirely free to manage the sick, and attend to sanitary and other matters, but is at the same time superintended by the executive branch of the service, in the person of the commanding or executive officer. I would suggest to "M. D." that it is always a good plan, in the interest of accuracy, to consult original or authoritative documents, or, to speak in medical parlance, it is best to *diagnose* the case for oneself, and not trust too much to the statements of others, who may see a desirable part, but not always, perhaps, the more exact whole. Men of liberal education ought not to allow themselves to appear superficial. I would also say, for "M. D.'s" information, that the Royal Hospital, at Yarmouth, founded on the old "Fisherman's endowment," is not one of the principal establishments of the United Kingdom, but is rather a hospital and sick quarters for officers and men in the preventive and coast-guard service, and is in charge of a simple deputy inspector general and assistant.

NAVAL OFFICER.

## SERVICE IN THE RANKS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, of January 8, I find there are two praiseworthy bills, introduced this session of Congress, for the purpose of doing justice to Army appointees (H. R. 358, and H. R. 227). Of the whole number of this class of officers now in the Army, about one-fifth served in the ranks previous to 1861, and for the benefit of those most concerned, I take the liberty of briefly sketching from memory the services of one regiment of which the writer was a member.

After the regiment returned from the Mexican war, it rested on its laurels one winter at Jefferson Barracks. In the following spring it was ordered to Florida, and on arriving there was broken up into small commands, scouting after Seminoles from Tampa to the Everglades. After a year's service of this kind, the regiment was ordered to concentrate at Tampa and proceed to New Mexico, via New Orleans and Jefferson Barracks. On its arrival at the last named place, the cholera broke out, carrying off a large number, including General Mason, commanding officer of the post. After arriving at Fort Leavenworth, the regiment takes up the line of march from New Mexico, and proceeds as far as the Arkansas river. A courier arrives with despatches, ordering the regiment to return to Fort Leavenworth. A portion of it remains there during the winter, and the remainder returns to Jefferson Barracks.

In the succeeding spring the whole regiment is ordered to proceed to the Indian Nations and Texas. Upon its arrival, it is broken up into small commands, and commence building new posts. By the time this work is completed, the regiment is ordered to Utah. Soon after arriving at Camp Floyd they commence building again, and by the time they are comfortably settled in quarters, off again to New Mexico and Arizona. After arriving in those Territories, the regiment is broken up into small commands, and enter into campaigns, in co-operation with other troops, against the Navajoes and Apaches. While thus engaged the war breaks out. Many officers resign, and others take "French leave." The ranks stand firm, true to the old flag and Union, and so does the majority of the whole number of officers, many of them from the border States, and a few from the South. Witness McCrea, of South Carolina, who, straddling his Union gun with pistol in hand, dies the death of a hero, rather than surrender to his erring brothers.

The old and experienced officers who remained true, begin to disappear; they are called to organize, drill, and equip the volunteers, and lead them to battle. Before leaving they extend the hand of fellowship and friendship to the rank and file, and to many of these officers the majority of Army appointees are indebted for the first step to promotion.

Service in one regiment before the war applies pretty well to all. They were kept constantly on the move, because the Army was too small to cover the great extent of country west of the Missouri to the Pacific coast, and keep powerful and warlike tribes of Indians in subjection.

I heard of Indian agents in those days, but in all my marches never saw one, other than "Uncle Sam's" blue-coated agents or civilians, with the musket in one hand and the olive branch in the other, rendering the services of civil agents unnecessary, thereby saving millions of dollars yearly to the country.

In those days there were no railroads, telegraphs or newspaper reporters to chronicle the unwritten deeds of valor displayed by the veterans of our little army in conflict with Indians.

Years before the war broke out these men were veterans; when the hour of trial came, they were serving their country against hostile Indians; cut off from all intercourse with the United States, and at such a distance from them that it took months to concentrate at any effective point.

In the great conflict that ensued these veterans were lost among the hundreds of thousands of volunteers then in the field. Their example and influence was silently felt in almost every Regular and volunteer regiment in the Army, and at the close of the war they were found in every grade from the private to the brigadier general.

Ten years' service in the ranks, under any circumstances, is more wearing than twenty as an officer. Continuous service in the ranks is rewarded by increase of pay, and at the expiration of twenty years' service entitles the veteran to the benefits of the Soldiers' Home for life.

As the law stands now, the Army appointees must drop from their records the hardest portion of their service in the ranks, and unless Congress comes to their relief by passing a bill in accordance with H. R. 358, they will have no other choice than to stick it out and die in harness, before they see thirty years' service as officers.

ARMY APPOINTEE.

## A QUESTION OF RANK.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The letter of your correspondent "Order," published in your issue of the 5th instant, brings to mind a state of things in the Army quite as ridiculous as the case of which he treats. For instance, the forty-second assistant surgeon ranks as a captain three of the captains of my regiment, while the thirty-seventh assistant surgeon, who, of course, ranks the forty-second, is the junior of all three of these regimental captains. Now, at this post, far away in the land of sage and sand, where the only green thing ever seen is a new second lieutenant in shining raiment, it is not infrequent that three medical officers are stationed at one time, and should the two medical gentlemen above referred to be of the number, the way in which quarters would be occupied and vacated by these and one of the regimental captains alluded to, on the principle that "one good turn (out) deserves another," would amuse every one but the three officers concerned. Let us suppose that assistant surgeon number forty-two, who ranks as a captain from July 28, 1866, comes into the post and chooses the only set of captain's quarters to which his rank will entitle him, namely, those which are occupied by the captain of infantry, whose commission date from March 7, 1867. Of course, the infantryman must vacate; but he, in turn, selects the quarters which are occupied by assistant surgeon number thirty-seven, whose rank as captain is junior to his by two years, two months and nineteen days. Then, A. S. No. 37, makes a raid on the quarters which are occupied by his junior, A. S. No. 42 (whom he ranks by five files), who, finding himself out in the cold, must be content with a lieutenant's allowance, for, should he take the quarters now in possession of the captain of foot, this gentleman will advance upon the premises of A. S. No. 37, and so be at home again, and so on *ad infinitum*. An officer of my regiment referred a question of this nature to the War Department, and this (clothed in official language) was the decision that was returned to him: "My name's Jack Bunsby. What I says I sticks to. Whereby, why not? If so, what odds? Can any man say otherwise? No. Awast then!"

MUGGINS.

## A WORD FOR THE COLORED TROOPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: From official communications of recent date, General Ord, commanding Department of Texas, says that he deems colored soldiers untrustworthy, and not to be depended on to perform duties that require an honest and faithful soldier. With all due respect to that officer I would like to say a few words regarding the trustworthiness of colored troops. As regards intrusting the mail to colored couriers, I will state that from the year 1867 to 1870, all the mails to and from Fort Gibson to Fort Sill, I. T., were transported by colored couriers. Several lost their lives in discharging this duty. They endured cold, hunger, fatigue, and every hardship contingent to the duties of a courier, and there was not a single instance where one of them betrayed the trust reposed in him. I remember one instance (in 1866) when the mail was delayed several days, and some thought the courier had "deserted," until some weeks after his body was found in Little River, I. T., which stream he had attempted

to ford at high water, and lost his life in the effort. The mail bags being strapped to the saddle were saved.

I could name many instances of important duties being intrusted to colored soldiers, but do not think they have been more negligent or unfaithful than others. In conclusion, I would say, the Government should investigate this matter, and that the colored troops, after having been weighed and found wanting, should then be discharged; and if on the other hand, their record compares favorably with white soldiers, let them not have this rank injustice done them by doubting their fidelity.

TEN YEARS IN A COLORED REGIMENT.

## HOW IT IS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: When I afforded myself the pleasure of setting right your correspondent "Order," on the subject of his hypothetical board, which consisted of two lieutenants and a passed assistant surgeon, by showing him who would be its ranking officer, I had not the slightest idea that he would be coming to me so soon for information about the rank and precedence of brave and venerable officers, who were serving their country long before I was born.

This time he wishes to know how it is that Chief Engineer Sewell ranks Captain Temple, when the former entered the Service seven years after the latter. I will enlighten him on this point also.

Chief Engineer Sewell did his country signal service during the Mexican war, principally in rearranging and making seaworthy, without the use of a dry dock, which could not be reached in the emergency, the machinery and boilers of the *Vicen* and *Sputfire*, thus giving to the Government two valuable steamers, that had been useless for over eight months, and otherwise would have remained so. (See Hamersley's Record of Living Officers). For this and other meritorious conduct Mr. Sewell was advanced from the grade of acting second assistant engineer to the grade of first assistant engineer in the Regular Service; thus passing over the heads of those gentlemen who now appear on the Navy Register immediately below him—a practice which my "Order" friend must surely know is exceedingly common in our Service in time of war; it being the only method, hitherto adopted, of rewarding gallant and meritorious conduct.

I am sorry "Order" is forced into antagonism with the other corps of the Service. I have never found any difficulty of the kind.

In one thing I fully agree with "Order." It is on the subject of the construction placed upon the law.

In the Navy Register, for instance, there are placed four passed assistant engineers, "with the relative rank of master," who entered the Service in 1866, and, therefore, by law, rank every lieutenant in the Service. Can anybody explain this?

LAW.

## TO "LAW"

SIR: Will you please state, in accordance to Law, after what Ensigns, Asst. Engineer Robert R. Leitch and Asst. Engineer Charles W. Livermore respectively take rank, and oblige

JUSTICE.

## THOUGHTS ON NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

BY A NAVAL OFFICER.—CHAPTER XVI. (CONTINUED.)

"The nation that controls the sea controls the world."

*The Material of the Navy.—Relative Value of the Qualities Needed in the Different Type Ships.*

What the progress of invention in artillery and torpedo warfare has finally driven such powers as Great Britain to resort to, in order to retain the mastery of the seas, may be seen from an abstract of the description given recently of the *Inflexible*, by Nathaniel Barnaby, Esq., chief constructor of the Royal navy.

This vessel is a floating castle, 110 feet long and seventy-five wide, rising ten feet out of the water, and having above that again two round turrets, planted diagonally at its opposite corners.

This castle and its turrets are heavily plated with armor twenty-four inches thick, and each turret has within it two guns of eighty-one tons each, provision having been made, however, for guns of 160 tons each, if found necessary in the near future. These guns are so adjusted as to be capable of firing, all four together, at an enemy ahead or on either beam, and, in pairs, towards every point of the compass.

Attached to this rectangular iron castle, but completely submerged, every part being six to seven feet under water, there is an iron hull of the ordinary form with a powerful ram bow, twin screws, and a submerged rudder, and below this compound structure being the fighting part of the ship.

Of course, seaworthiness, speed, and shapeliness would be wanting in such a structure if it had no additions to it; there is, therefore, an unarmored structure lying above the submerged ship, and connected with it, both before and abaft the armored castle, and as this structure rises twenty feet out of the water, from stem to stern, without depriving the guns of that command of the horizon already described, and as it, moreover, renders a flying deck unnecessary, it overcomes some of the objections urged against low free-board vessels like the *Devastation*, *Thunderer* and *Fury*. These structures on the *Inflexible* also furnish exceedingly comfortable and even luxurious accommodations for officers and enlisted men.

It would be out of place to attempt to describe the numerous, novel and interesting features of this new vessel; it is sufficient to say that no pains have been spared to protect her against underwater attacks by torpedoes, such as the isolation of independent engines, the sub-division of boiler compartments, and such further sub-divisions as were possible, with due regard



to proper facilities for moving about. The ship is, however, thoroughly, perfectly, and easily workable, although divided into 127 water tight compartments. The speed of this formidable engine of war is to be fourteen knots per hour at the measured mile, and her cost will be about \$1,500,000, or actually less than the cost of our wooden *Florida*, late *Wampanoag*, and other abortions of that class! The principal question, however, resulting from the foregoing, and which concerns patriotic naval men and citizens is this: In the event of war, what has the Navy of this country now (after all the millions spent in the last fifteen years), to oppose to such craft as have been very faintly and very imperfectly described?

An honest and candid answer to this question would, perhaps, sound ludicrous, if the subject were not so serious a one. It is true we have somewhat improved the condition of the Navy since 1869 (see chap. xii.), but the system which forbids aught but feeble improvement yet remains.

The very best of our iron-clads are plated with laminated armor, many of the turrets of the earlier vessels still showing heavy indentations received in war. All are armed with the 15-inch smooth bore gun, whose *vis viva* or total energy at the muzzle of the gun is but little greater than that of the 9-inch rifle, and very much less than that of the 10-inch rifle, with which even the smallest English gunboats for "home defence" are armed. The speed of the swiftest of our iron-clads (the *Dictator*), is now but nine knots per hour in smooth water, and even this solitary exception needs extensive repairs, while the speed of the earlier iron-clad vessels will not exceed seven knots, and will probably average but five knots per hour.

We have not a single unarmored cruiser in the Navy, and not a dozen mail steamers that can steam thirteen knots per hour for six hours, much less keep up that moderate speed (for these days) continuously. The new vessels constructed for the Navy are known to truthful naval officers to be simply eleven knot vessels, saddled with compound engines and a very dangerous type of boiler. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the American Transatlantic Line from Philadelphia have between them about a dozen fast screw ships that can be converted into cruisers, and this is about all.

The *Colon*, a Pacific mail steamer, armed with two or three heavy rifle guns, and partially plated to protect engines and boilers, filled up with fuel and stores, and sent out with a roving commission to burn, sink, and destroy, would really prove far more efficient than any Government built cruiser we possess. We go on in the Navy as of old, "ploughing with the sharpened stake," that is, constructing our ships of wood in sheer defiance apparently of the experience, invention, science and daily practice of the rest of mankind.

Now, our system of naval administration, and not any one person or set of persons, is to blame for all this; and, therefore, does it not behoove all earnest and patriotic men, both in Congress, the Navy, and the State to urge such vigorous action now as will result in giving the country such substantial reform in its system of naval administration as, without drawing extravagantly upon an already overburdened Treasury, will yet enable the nation to meet slowly but surely the emergency of war. How soon this emergency may come no man can tell. The political horizon of Europe is black with clouds, and the soil is one vast military camp, where the hum and din of preparation for war are heard unceasingly. The disturbed condition of European politics may at any moment precipitate this country into "preparation for war," in the honest effort to keep aloof from foreign broils, and maintain the traditional though armed and stern neutrality enjoined upon us by our great forefathers, who founded this Republic, and gave it all the vitality it yet possesses. Now, in this our Centennial year, let us have such wise and enduring reform in our system of naval affairs as is worthy of this great nation, whose boundaries are so vast and whose destiny is so sure, if its sons but prove true to the teachings of wisdom and experience, and have in them the manhood, capacity, honesty and pluck which were born of the immortal spirit of '76.

(To be continued).

+ The computation, of course, being made from the granular *vis viva*— $W \times V$  square, divided by 2  $g$ —where  $W$ —weight of projectile in pounds  $V$ —velocity of projectile in feet, and  $g$ —the force of gravity.

#### BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

H. R. 2087 enacts that the second section of the act entitled "An act for the relief of General Samuel W. Crawford, and to fix the rank and pay of retired officers of the Army," approved March 3, 1875, be, and the same is hereby, repealed; [and all the retired officers whose rank was reduced by the operation of said act and section, as promulgated in general orders numbered 16, series of 1875, War Department, are hereby restored to the rank and pay held by each and every such officer the day before the approval of said act; said officers to be hereby restored to their former rank and pay in all respects the same as though said act and section two had never passed and been a law, to take effect March 3, 1875]; Provided, That every officer now borne on the retired list shall be continued thereon notwithstanding the provisions of section two, chapter 38, of the act of March 30, 1868. H. R. 1937 is the same with the omission of the words enclosed in brackets.

H. R. 2121 provides that commissioned officers of the Army are hereby authorized to make deposits of money with any Army paymaster; and all the provisions and restrictions of the act of May 15, 1872, "establishing a system of deposits," are hereby made applicable to such deposits: Provided, That officers are hereby authorized to withdraw their deposits on the completion of each and every term of five years' service, commencing from the date of their first deposit under this act.

S. 418, enacts that the assignment, by way of anti-

cipation, of the pay, compensation, or emolument, or any portion thereof, of any officer in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or of any officer or employee in the civil service of the United States, shall pass a full, valid, and legal title therein to the assignee or assignees: Provided, That the said assignment shall be for the current term or instalment of payment of the assignor then running, and no longer: And provided further, That there shall be paid for the said assignment a sufficient money-consideration at the time of the making thereof, and payment shall be made by the United States only on the pay-receipt voucher of the assignor, duly assigned, when the said pay, compensation, or emolument shall become due: And provided further, That the United States shall not be bound by any such assignment, unless notice thereof in writing shall be given to the paying or disbursing officer by whom such payment is to be made at least six days before the day of payment for such term: And provided further, That the United States shall in no case be held to make double payment on account of any such assignment.

S. 409, provides to equalize promotion among officers in the line of the Army. That promotion of commissioned officers shall be lineal through all grades up to and including the grade of colonel, in cavalry, artillery, and infantry of the Army: Provided, That in case of a voluntary transfer of an officer from one arm of the service to another to a position below his lineal rank, he shall thereafter be entitled to such promotion, and such only as pertains to the position thus accepted by him. Sec. 2. That subalterns of cavalry, artillery, and infantry promoted from second lieutenants to first lieutenants, and from first lieutenants to captains, during each half-year shall be assigned, by the Secretary of War, on or before the next succeeding first day of January and July of each year, to such vacancies as may have occurred in the grades to which they shall have been promoted, in their arms of the service, during that period, and in such manner as shall incur least expense for transportation: Provided, That each and every officer so assigned shall retain the rank to which he is entitled under the provisions of the first section of this act. Sec. 3. That in every "Official Army Register" hereafter issued, the lineal rank of subalterns of the line of the Army shall be given separately for the different arms of the service. Sec. 4. That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent herewith be, and the same are hereby, repealed. Sec. 5. That this act shall go into effect from and after the date of its passage.

S. 407, authorizes the restoration of Geo. O. Armes to the rank of captain, in the Army, to date from June 7, 1870, as though continuously in service, deducting from all pay due him the amount he has received while employed in the civil service subsequently.

S. 480, authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to sell, or otherwise dispose of, such an amount of unserviceable material in the possession of the Navy Department as may be necessary to conduct experiments for the determination of the practicability of converting the present cast-iron guns, now on hand, into efficient rifles, and transmit to Congress, at its next session, a report of the progress, cost, and results thereof.

H. R. 2134, appropriates \$100,000 for the protection, preservation, and repair of fortifications and other works of defence, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877; the same to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War; also the following for armament of fortifications, namely: For the armament of sea-coast fortifications, including heavy guns, Gatling guns, and howitzers for flank defence, carriages, projectiles, fuzes, powder and implements, their trial and proof, and all necessary expenses incident thereto, \$165,000. For torpedoes for harbor defences, and preservation of the same, and for torpedo experiments in their application to harbor and land defence, and for instruction of engineer battalion in their preparation and application, \$50,000: Provided, That the money herein appropriated for torpedoes shall only be used in the establishment and maintenance of torpedoes to be operated from shore stations for the destruction of an enemy's vessel approaching the shore or entering the channel and fairways of harbors. Sec. 2. That from and after the passage of this act, the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be sold, in such manner and at such times and places, and in such quantities as shall most conduce to the interests of the United States, all obsolete and condemned projectiles for heavy ordnance now on hand and stored in the various arsenals of the United States, and to cause the net proceeds of such sales, after paying the necessary expenses attending the same, to be covered into the Treasury of the United States, with full account of said expenses. Referred February 17th to Select Committee on Appropriations.

S. 35, equalizing pensions of certain officers, was reported Feb. 7, and amended so as to read as follows: That from and after the passage of this act, the pension for total disability of passed assistant engineers, assistant engineers, and cadet engineers in the naval service, respectively, shall be the same as the pensions allowed to officers of the line or staff in the naval service with whom they have relative rank; and that all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be, and are hereby, repealed.

S. 340, provides that all officers of the Navy who were promoted under the operation of the act of February 28, 1855, but who received a modified or less pay than that which attached to the rank to which they were thus promoted, and which should have commenced at the time of such promotion, shall be entitled to receive, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the difference between such pay proper to their promoted rank and that which they did in fact receive.

S. 80, was reported Feb. 3, and amended so as to read as follows: That the Secretary of the Interior be,

and he is hereby, authorized and directed to restore to the pension rolls the names of all persons now surviving, heretofore pensioned on account of service in the war of 1812 against Great Britain, or for service in any of the Indian wars, or for service in the Mexican war, and whose names were stricken from the rolls in pursuance of the act entitled "An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to strike from the pension rolls the names of such persons as have taken up arms against the Government, or who have in any manner encouraged the rebels," approved Feb. 4, 1862; and that the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution prohibiting payment by any officer of the Government to any person not known to have been opposed to the rebellion and in favor of its suppression," approved March 2, 1867, be, and the same is hereby, so modified as to authorize the payment of claims under this act: Provided, That no pensions shall be paid to any one whose name shall be so restored for the time during which his name was stricken from the pension rolls. Sec. 2. That all joint resolutions, acts, or parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed so far as such conflict may exist. Sec. 3. That this act shall be in force from and after its approval. Another bill, S. 89, provides further, That no person shall be restored to the pension rolls under this act unless the Commissioner of Pensions shall be satisfied, by evidence, of the identity of such person, and that such person is now surviving.

S. 209, provides that surgeons and paymasters on the retired list, as such, on the 3d day of March, 1871, and commissioned medical directors and pay directors, under the act known as the staff act, approved March 3, 1871, shall be paid from date of said commissions, as if retired in those grades respectively: Provided, That they were retired after forty-five years' service, or on attaining the age of sixty-two years, in conformity with section 1 of the act of Dec. 21, 1861.

H. R. 2388, enacts that services in the ranks as enlisted men or volunteers shall be allowed to officers of Army in determining total length of services for the longevity-allowance of ten per centum for every five years' service; but not to exceed in total amount that now provided by law.

H. R. 2208, to authorize the formation of a mixed commission to inquire and report as to the future naval policy of the Government of the United States:

That a commission of nine members be appointed to examine into the whole status of the Navy of the United States, and, after a complete and careful consideration of the subject, report to Congress, through the Secretary of the Navy, on the present condition of the Navy as to personnel and material; the laws now governing the naval service, and their effect upon the Navy; and to recommend such further legislation as may be deemed necessary to bring the Navy up to the highest efficiency consistent with a wise economy. Sec. 2. That the commission, after considering the geographical and political situation of the United States, the growing importance of our commerce in the Pacific, and of our relations in Asiatic waters, the relation of the national to the commercial marine, and to the defence of our extensive sea and lake coasts, will estimate the value of the moral effect of an active floating force in time of peace as a preventive of war, and indicate the force necessary to have in readiness for actual service in the event of war, as well as the force desirable to be maintained in time of peace; stating, in each case, the number of vessels of first rate, of second and other rates, and the number of each rating to be built every year, in order to make good the losses by wear, casualties, and so forth. Sec. 3. That the commission is to consider the great changes which have taken place of late years in naval science, and especially in naval warfare, and will recommend the type of ship advisable to meet those changes, or will indicate the means by which the best designs for modern fighting-ships may be obtained. Sec. 4. That the commission will consider the personnel of the Navy in its relation to the strength, present and prospective, of the material, and make such recommendations in the premises as may be deemed necessary and proper. Sec. 5. That in general the commission, after maturely considering the present state of the Navy, and the actual requirements to bring it to its proper proportions, efficiency, and economy of administration, will report to Congress, as before said, with such recommendations as will present the whole subject in a clear, concise, but comprehensive form, so as to enable Congress to consider intelligently and legislate on naval affairs in all branches. Sec. 6. That the commission shall be appointed as follows: Two Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate; two Members of the House of Representatives, to be selected by the Speaker of the House; two eminent citizens, to be appointed by the President of the United States; an officer of the United States Army, distinguished for his knowledge of the science of war, to be detailed by the Secretary of War or the General of the Army; the Admiral of the Navy and one other naval officer, to be detailed by the Secretary of the Navy; and a naval officer to act as secretary to the commission, also to be selected by the Secretary of the Navy. Sec. 7. That the commission shall have power to send for records, books, and papers, and to summon and examine witnesses; and the Secretary of the Navy is hereby requested and empowered to furnish the commission with every facility for the prosecution of their labors. Sec. 8. That no pay or emoluments other than the actual and necessary expenses of the commission will be allowed: Provided, That the first question considered by the commission shall be the act entitled "An act to re-organize the Navy Department of the United States," approved July 5, 1862, and a report, as aforesaid, be made at the earliest practicable moment, what further legislation, if any, is necessary to perfect the organization of said Department.

The newspapers report that General Custer, March 3, telegraphed from St. Paul, Minn., to Mr. Hester Clymer, Member of Congress, that, "An investigation of the traderships along the Missouri River would expose as disgraceful a state of affairs as has recently been discovered in connection with Fort Sill."

The New York *Tribune* cautions the public against being misled by the so-called Parisian diamonds which are advertised in the *JOURNAL*. It says: "The fraud is an ingenious one, and has been all the more successful from the fact that the purchaser is frankly told at the outset that the article offered to him is not a real diamond, and that he is buying an imitation. The fraud comes in in misrepresenting the imitation as diamond coated, and therefore, superior to the ordinary paste diamond, and the purchaser is led to pay many times its value for a very inferior article. The diamond is not soluble, and there is no waste whatever in cutting the large stones. The minutest particles are carefully saved by the lapidaries, and are worth \$75 per carat in the trade. Mr. Humphreys, 'sole agent for the United States,' is simply selling ordinary paste or imitation diamonds, worth perhaps 50 or 75 cents each, for ten times their real value."



## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**CENTENNIAL LEGION.**—The New England Battalion of the Centennial Legion is now organized, and Saturday, March 4, the committees from the Amoskeag Veterans, of New Hampshire, Boston Light Infantry, and New Haven Greys and First Light Infantry regiment met in Providence. Captain N. N. Noyes, of Boston, was elected chairman; Lieutenant Morgan, of New Haven, secretary; and Major-General Ambrose E. Burnside was unanimously elected field officer of the battalion. Fourth Battalion, Company B, of this command, held a drill at their armory on Wednesday evening, March 1, for prizes to the first, second, third, and fourth best drilled men. Sixteen men were entered, and two hours were consumed in the contest, testing their efficiency in the school of the soldier, the manual, firing standing, kneeling, etc. The men showed good instruction, and were well up in drill. The first prize—a gold badge—to be won three times before it can be held as the property of the winner, was awarded for the second time to Private Tantor. The second prize, a company badge of silver, was awarded to Private Simmond. The judges were Brigadier-Generals Chase and Dennis, and ex-Colonel C. D. Gillson. The announcement of the awards was received with applause, and all were well satisfied with the decisions of the judges.

**N. R. A.**—The regular monthly meeting of the National Rifle Association was held on Tuesday, March 7, General Shaler in the chair. The report of the treasurer showed a balance on hand of \$636.80. The report of the range committee was read. The work of preparing the grounds recently added to the range has commenced. The committee had also ordered an experimental target upon the English plan. A proposal to lease the restaurant privilege for the sum of \$600 had been received. General McMahon said that the gentleman, although he might have offered \$600 last year, had not paid it. It was suggested, that General McMahon being the treasurer, should have collected the amount. General McMahon in answer said that he had asked for it once and was referred to the range committee with the further information that the directors had eaten up most of the amount. General Woodward referred to the fact that the committees had in many cases exceeded their powers. He said that before the range committee ordered anything or work to amount of \$50 or over, the matter should be referred first to the finance committee for their approval, and then to the board of directors. He said that while he had no doubt of the good intentions of the different committees, matters should be conducted in the proper manner. This drew forth considerable discussion, lasting over an hour. The action taken by the executive committee as regards the answer to Sir H. Halford's letter was approved. The report of the committee on the International Match was adopted, and a circular issued to riflemen to form the Centennial team.

**FIFTH NEW YORK.**—The first battalion drill of this regiment, for March, took place last week at the State Arsenal, and was a very great improvement over all that have been held so far. The right wing of the regiment (five companies), was present, making six commands of twelve files. The new company (G) from the old Ninety-sixth, under Captain Max Ehler, came out for the first time, and did remarkably well. Hitherto the right wing has been below the left in numbers and drill, but now the tables seem likely to be turned, and the left wing will have to work to keep up with the right. Majors Belknap and Forrest, of the First Brigade staff, were present at the drill, in pursuance of a brigade regulation, which might be imitated with advantage elsewhere. At every battalion drill in the First Brigade two officers are detailed to attend and make a report of proficiency, and the result has been to make the whole brigade much smarter in its movements as a body. In the case of the Fifth, the benefit derived from the constant spur of this regulation can hardly be over-estimated. The movements comprised advance in line, general alignment, close columns and deployments, and double column of fours with deployment. All these movements were really well done, without a serious fault, except in slowness of guides. The wheeling from columns of companies and fours into line was, however, marked by that seemingly ineradicable fault of slow successive dressing. Colonel Spencer drilled the regiment for somewhere about an hour, and did excellent work. Lieutenant-Colonel Krager followed. For some reason he does not seem to get the men working as rapidly as the Colonel, and has to do more scolding. His explanations of orders are not always very distinct. Major Timken took command last, and had his few minutes. The Major has one strong point. He is a good disciplinarian, and the men drill well for him. He knows how to enforce silence in the ranks. What the Fifth now need is meetings for theoretical instruction of officers, so as to secure uniformity. At present some are good and some pretty green.

**SEVENTH NEW YORK.**—On Saturday, March 4, the lately organized "battery" of this command held one of its regular drills in the armory of the regiment, over Tompkins Market. The battery is composed of details from all the companies, under command of Captain Houghton and Lieutenants Barrington and Rand. Its material is composed of four small howitzers, with limbers and all the necessary fittings; and the guns are dragged principally by bricoles of the old fashion. It has now been in operation since the beginning of the year, and considering the intelligence of the men, and the simplicity of the new artillery tactics, it was to be expected they would present a respectable drill. Having watched their whole proceedings, from roll call to the firings, we can say that the new battery is not only respectable, but quite a smart and active little force. During the whole drill no serious mistakes occurred, and the alignments of guns were always very careful and exact. The changes from line to column, marches by the flank, etc., were all executed very rapidly, without confusion, and, in a word, "smartly." The faults were few, and generally confined to the sergeants, chiefs of section. They seemed to be divided in opinion as to the proper order to give in changes of direction, two saying "column left" two "left wheel, march." This would not be surprising in a green regiment, but it is not proper in the Seventh New York, even in a battery instituted for amusement. A sergeant should be as conscientious as a commissioned officer. This, with some other little pieces of carelessness on the part of the sergeants, was all that marred the marching drill. In the school of the piece, however, there were several blunders, and the loadings and firings were decidedly loose and careless. These need a good deal more attention than they seem to have received so far. The firings are executed with primers only, which answers all practical purposes, and, moreover, makes a nice little noise. In the school of the piece, every motion of every man means something, and not one can be slurred with safety. They are all designed to avoid accidents, and when they are violated they lead to very serious trouble when full loads are used. For instance, in the case of a primer failing. This is a common occurrence. In the battery of the Seventh, with probably cheap primers, nearly a dozen failed while we were watching them. The tactics specify No. 2 as the person who advances, removes the defective primer, and pricks and primes afresh. To do

so he stands in front of the axletree of the piece, by the left side of the chase, and leans over to attend to the vent. There is a possibility at all times that the piece may only have hung fire. It may go off while the new primer is being put in. If it does, the piece will not hurt No. 2. It will recoil away from him. If, on the other hand, No. 3, standing by the breech, inserts the fresh primer, after pricking, and the piece goes off while he is at work, the breech of the gun, the trail or the axletree, are pretty sure to strike him in the recoil, and knock him down under the right wheel of the piece. During the firings in the Seventh New York battery we repeatedly noticed No. 3 doing this very thing. Moreover, the gunners made no pretence of aiming, and No. 1 was the only man who seemed in general to be well up to his work. The vent stopping was too careless as a rule. These are all little matters, but they should be rigorously attended to. The school of the empty piece is intended to prepare the men for the fully loaded cannon, and a fully loaded cannon is a very dangerous thing to be careless with. If the members of the battery will remember to transfer a portion of their smartness from the mere alignment of pieces in column of platoons to the careful execution of their duties as cannoners, it will improve the battery greatly. That is all it needs at present, and such exactitude can never be carried too far.

Companies G and D, of this regiment, on Monday evening were drilled in the school of the battalion. At twenty-five minutes past eight Adjutant Fitzgerald turned over four commands of twelve files to Colonel Clark. The manual which followed was not as good as we have seen in the Seventh, some nervousness being apparent in the ranks, "Fix" and "charge" bayonets were noticeably poor. In the right shoulder arms there was many who moved the head in placing the piece upon the shoulder. The march in column of fours was poor at first, but improved as it continued. At the command "Fours right," the commanders of one or two companies were not quick enough in dressing. The command "Fours left" was given, and the march again taken up. At the command "Fours right" only one commandant dressed his company to the left, the others dressing to the right. The consequence was that distance was lost between the fourth company and the others. This happened twice. (Par. 417.) Break from right to march to left in column of companies and again by fours were both well performed. The wheelings were excellent; centre forward followed. Right and left front into line showed that guides were too slow in assuming places. In one case the captains of companies failed to order support arms until after the command "Guides post." The general alignment of the battalion was spoiled by the guides, who, upon coming on the line, reversed their pieces, with the single exception of the guide of the left company. The color-bearer was evidently a green hand. In almost every case of advance in line of battle the colonel was obliged to order him to advance, and then he seemed to have no idea as to how far he should place himself in front of the line. We recommend him to study (par. 336). The wheelings were very good. The many errors we noticed were evidently caused by the new material which has been lately added to the regiment. This also being the first drill of the season by battalion, it is reasonable to expect much improvement in those about to take place.

The drill of Companies C and K on Monday, March 8, was as nearly perfect as a drill could be. The attendance was remarkable. The two companies turned out eighty full files and made a battalion of four large commands. They went through a long drill without a single mistake of any importance, and none at all on the part of the men. Two sergeant guides and two lieutenants in command of companies committed slight errors in alignments and position. The drill was every way good, and could fairly be termed magnificent for solidity and precision.

**NINETEENTH NEW YORK BATTALION.**—On Friday, March 2, at Newburgh, the case of John O'Brien, of Company F, of this command, came before Judge S. W. Fullerton, County Judge. Colonel W. D. Dickey on September 17, 1875, issued an order which required his regiment to report at the armory in the city of Newburgh on Tuesday, October 5, for purpose of drill, muster, inspection, instruction in camp duties and rifle practice, second, that the regiment should proceed to Washingtonville and remain in camp until the evening of October 7. For disobedience of this order O'Brien was tried by a court-martial of which Major Montfort was president, and fined three dollars for each day's absence. Failing to pay the same, O'Brien was arrested and placed in charge of the sheriff. His counsel procured a writ of habeas corpus and moved for a discharge, claiming that Colonel Dickey had exceeded his duties in ordering without authority from higher military quarters an encampment of his command for three successive days. Judge Sutherland in his decision says: "I am of the opinion, first, that Colonel Dickey's order, so far as it required the battalion to proceed to Washingtonville and there remain in camp for three days, was unauthorized by law. Second, that the sentence imposed by the court-martial, by which O'Brien was sentenced to pay a fine of nine dollars, or three dollars per day for non-appearance under such order, was unauthorized and illegal. It follows that O'Brien is entitled to be discharged under the writ, and it is so ordered." The case will be appealed by the regiment to the General Term.

**TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK.**—On the evening of March 7, Companies D, F and H of this command were inspected by Lieutenant-Colonel Camp. Company D mustered twelve full files, Company F sixteen files, and Company H eight files. After the inspection of the new fatigue uniforms in the company rooms the different commands were drilled in the school of the company. Company D did very well in the manual and movements. We are at a loss to know by what authority the first lieutenant assumed the place of the captain during the drill. The second lieutenant in the march in column of fours followed in the rear of the last four, not in the place prescribed by Par. 176 and 207. The instructor, when the file-closers are changed from one flank of a column to the other, does not give the command "guide left." See Par. 214. Company F did much better in these respects, although in the wheelings by fours some mistakes occurred, principally through nervousness and the seeming dread of the very sharp rebukes administered by the commanding officer when a mistake occurred. Company H was not up to the other companies in drill, the manual being poor. Company A was inspected on the previous evening, sixteen files present. A match between teams of Companies A and G will take place on Friday evening, March 19. The new fatigue uniform, dark blue coats and pants, is rather gloomy in appearance. The white coats in the full dress will make quite a contrast. Captain Waydell still continues to act as adjutant, and will probably do so until his successor is appointed.

**TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK.**—This regiment will assemble for drill and instruction by wing, in fatigue uniform (white gloves), at the armory as follows: The right wing, Companies H, C, F, and E, on Wednesdays, March 8 and 22, April 5 and 19, May 3 and 17; the left wing, Companies B, A, D, and G, on Wednesdays, March 15 and 29, April 12 and 26, May 10 and 24. Assembly at 8 o'clock P. M. Lieutenant-Colonel John Bueger will command at the drills of the right

wing, Major M. J. Petry at those of the left wing. Admittance of friends of the regiment will be regulated by the commanding officers of these drills, who, on application, will issue tickets. Adjutant F. J. Karcher will drill with the right wing, and Sergeant-Major Robert Peterson will perform the duties of adjutant at the drills of the left wing. The drummers and fifers will assemble with their companies. The companies will assemble for company drill and rifle practice at the armory, as follows: Companies B and A, Tuesday, March 7 and 21, April 4 and 18, May 2 and 16; Companies D and G, Friday, March 10 and 24, April 7 and 21, May 5 and 19; Companies H, and C, Tuesday, March 14 and 28, April 11 and 25, May 9 and 23; Companies F and E, Friday, March 17 and 31, April 14 and 28, May 12 and 26. The companies will alternate in the use of the drill-room and rifle gallery. The regimental armorer will be present at all the firings. The following changes in this command are announced: Promoted—John Bottenhouser to be first lieutenant, vice Miller, resigned—rank from November 20, 1875. Appointed—Carl F. Ritter, to be captain and inspector of rifle practice, vice Ross, resigned—rank from January 15, 1876; John Neger, to be first lieutenant and commissary of subsistence, vice Seitz, resigned—rank from February 5, 1876; Joseph J. Eisenman, Jr., commissary-sergeant, vice Neger, promoted—rank from February 5, 1876. Discharged, honorably, Private F. Frank, Company A, February 12, 1876; Private John Schneider, Company D, February 12, 1876; Sergeant Balch, Heinrich, Company D, February 12, 1876; Private Aug. Eisner, Company D, February 12, 1876, all for expiration of term of enlistment. Expelled, by vote of his company, Private Max Haltheimer, Company C, January 4, 1876. The annual report of the receipts and disbursements of this regiment is published. Although the regiment is yet somewhat in debt for the knapsacks procured last year, still the financial condition is very good, and the regiment will continue to furnish fatigue and full uniforms to recruits, without expense to them.

**EIGHTH NEW YORK BRIGADE.**—In accordance with brigade orders, the following return of recruits is published: Co. F, Twenty-first regiment, Captain W. F. Boshart, sixteen recruits; Co. I, Twenty-first regiment, Captain M. D. Benneway, seven recruits; Co. A, Twentieth Battalion, Captain Edward Jernegan, ten recruits; Co. D, Twentieth Battalion, Captain M. Turck, ten recruits; Battery A, Second Lieutenant T. H. Ferguson, six recruits. The gold badge is awarded to Captain W. F. Boshart, Co. F, Twenty-first regiment, and there being a tie on the next highest number, silver badges are awarded to Captain E. Jernegan, Co. A, and Captain M. Turck, Co. D, Twentieth Battalion. The brigade commander trusts that in the award of these badges, the inducement to obtain recruits will not be considered as past, but that every member of the command will specially interest himself that the close of a second competition may result in a much larger gain.

**WASHINGTON GREYS.**—Pursuant to a request from Colonel G. W. Wingate, Inspector General Rifle Practice, and Colonel C. B. Mitchell, Inspector Rifle Practice, First Division N. G. S. N. Y. Lieutenant A. T. Decker makes the following report, relative to practice with the carbine at Creedmoor, using the regular "infantry rifle sight," adapted to the "Remington" rifle. State model, also full size cartridge—seventy grains. The following are the scores made at the different "ranges" also the elevations used: 200 yards, 4 4 3 3—18; 100 yard sight, fine, 300 yards, 5 4 5 3—21; 200 yard sight, fine; 400 yards, 4 4 4 3—20; 300 yard sight, fine. Wind, strong, southeast; position, lying down at each distance. The above scores are the last five shots in ten, that were made at each distance—the first five were made in getting elevations. At 500 yards no reliable shooting could be made. By adopting this sight, or one similar to it, correct elevations can be had, and good shooting made with the carbine up to 400 yards, using the full seventy grain cartridge. With the regular "leaf sight," that is now on the carbine, Lieutenant Decker was unable to get any correct elevation at 200 and 300 yards; and at 400 yards could not get on the target. If the bed of the sight could be made somewhat lighter, and not so thick and heavy, the same elevations could probably be used for the carbine, as is marked for the infantry rifle.

**FIFTH MARYLAND.**—The attention of the executive committee of this regiment having been called to a statement made by Mr. Constable in the House of Delegates, that the expenses of the several encampments of the regiment were paid by the State, and that the music for parade was also paid for by the State, a committee to examine into the facts was appointed by the regiment. The committee are willing to assume that the member intended to detail only facts, and they would only suggest to him that in future he take the trouble to inform himself before making statements so easily susceptible of contradiction. If the Legislature sees fit to refuse an appropriation, and otherwise to discourage the militia, the committee acquiesce, and disband the corps. Representatives of the regiment have repeatedly requested to appear before the committee of militia, to state facts relating to the militia that might be useful, but they have not been summoned. They submit, however, the following table, as showing the expenses of the several encampments of the regiment from 1870 to 1875 inclusive, and the amounts received from the State for the same:

Year.	Received from State.	Total Expenses.
1870.....	\$ 500.....	\$9,000 00
1871.....	1,000.....	4,000 00
1872.....	2,000.....	3,862 26
1873.....	2,500.....	6,323 00
1874.....	2,500.....	9,852 00
1875.....	.....	10,820 34
	\$8,500.....	\$43,857 60

Amount expended by regiment in excess of amount received from State, \$35,347.60. These figures, relating solely to the annual camp expenses, can be verified from official reports in the office of the adjutant. As to the charge relative to the music at the parade on reception of the "Boston Pigs," it is only necessary to say, that the regiment did not parade on the occasion, but that a number of the men, to make a little fun on a holiday (July 5, 1875), got up a burlesque parade on their own account, neither ordered nor assisted officially by the authorities of the regiment, and that there was no music, and consequently could be no bill for the same. If the Legislature desires to know how the money is raised that supports the regiment, and how it is expended, the books of the treasurer will show the disposition of every cent, supported by proper vouchers, audited every quarter by a careful committee. The undersigned do not deem this a fitting opportunity to detail the great labor necessary to build up a reputable command, or the difficulties and obstacles, official and otherwise, to be overcome in attaining that result, but would only suggest, that four hundred young men giving their time, exertions and private funds to the service of the State, in the performance of a patriotic duty, are entitled to at least fair, truthful and impartial consideration from the Legislature. The Fifth regiment does not rely upon the State entirely for its support, as other regi-



ments have done, and not over twenty per cent. of its annual expenses has been furnished by the State. It courts an investigation upon these points, as compared with any other organization enrolled in this State since 1867. H. D. Loney, lieutenant-colonel; G. R. Gaither, major; W. P. Zollinger, captain; S. S. Mills, captain; F. M. Colston, first lieutenant and P. M., Committee.

**FIRST MARYLAND BRIGADE.**—A correspondent gives us the following account of this brigade: It is composed of one regiment of infantry, the Fifth, one regiment of light artillery, the Sixth, consisting of nine companies armed with muskets, and the tenth company with sabres and two mountain howitzers. These latter have only made one appearance with the company, as the men complain of the exertion necessary to draw them over cobblestones. The cavalry consists of four independent companies, two in Baltimore city and two in the Western Shore counties. The State appropriation heretofore has been \$25,000 a year for the support of these troops. This year it is proposed to cut it down to \$10,000, and one of the reasons advanced for the previous amount being too large was, that the Fifth regiment always managed to go to camp every summer on its share (about \$3,000). The way in which this money is divided amongst the different organizations is as follows: The Fifth regiment have an armory built for them by the city at a cost of \$80,000, and furnished by themselves at \$18,000. The fatigue and dress uniforms complete, including bearskin shako, are owned by the men, the State furnishing nothing but knapsacks and equipments, blanket, and overcoat, and paying for the band and drum corps when ordered for inspection. The amount of the appropriation received by this regiment is whatever the adjutant-general sees fit to give, as the law says nothing at all about the distribution of the money equally between the different organizations. The Sixth regiment armory is an old hall, in the centre of the city, about large enough to drill one company, the rent being paid by the regiment. The uniforms and equipments are paid for by the State, the men owning nothing but their white gloves. The regiment receives about \$18,000 out of the present appropriation of \$25,000. It has been in camp once. The cavalry are also uniformed and equipped at the expense of the State, but have to pay for their horses when they parade; and they have no place to drill except in the open air in the summer time.

**FIRST CONNECTICUT.**—An officer's drill was held on the evening of March 2 at Union armory, Hartford. Colonel Hudson acted as instructor, and Adjutant Fisher as first sergeant. The formation was in single rank, and the drill was confined mostly to the manual, a few movements in the school of the company only being executed. Uniformity in the manual throughout the regiment is the direct object of these drills, and would be of benefit to other company officers in instruction to their commands in this respect. Another drill is ordered for Thursday evening, March 16. The First regiment received very favorable notice at the encampment last fall for its rendition of the manual, the cadence and precision of movement being praised by officers of other regiments. They will still further improve upon it at the Philadelphia encampment. The drill reports for February were sent to brigade headquarters on the 4th. The reports show that sixty-seven per cent. of the regiment drilled in February, a gain of one per cent. over January, and two per cent. over December returns. The net gain in recruits for February was 25. The annual muster rolls of the regiment show a membership of 573—eight companies. Company B (Hillyer Guard) are drilling two evenings each week, preparatory to their exhibition drill at Allen Hall, April 17, Easter Monday. The dress drill and reception of Company F (Hartford City Guard) passed off in a pleasant manner on the evening of February 28. The drill room was crowded with gentlemen and ladies to witness the drill. The company was formed with a frontage of twenty-four files by First Sergeant Whitney and turned over to Captain White at 8:15. The drill lasted until 9:30. The following movements were executed, viz.: Open and close ranks; march by the flank; form line; advance and retreat; column of fours; on right into line; column of files; form fours, form line; column of platoon; form line; break into platoons and reform company; advance by right and left of platoons, and left and right front into line; form single rank; loadings and fringes; manual of arms, by word of command and by tap of the drum. Following the drill was a ball of fourteen dances to the music of Adkin's orchestra. Guests were present from the First, Second, and Third regiments, New York Seventh, Putnam Phalanx, and Governor's Foot Guard. The drill was all that could be desired, the company receiving complimentary remarks from officers present. The manual by word of command and by the tap of the drum was fine. The order arms was nearer Upton than that of any other company in the regiment or National Guard, the "slam bang" being absent. Captain White and his officers should receive credit for instructing the men. Other company commanders might profit by it.

**MASSACHUSETTS COMMISSIONERS.**—Conditional—Second Infantry, First Lieutenant, P. H. Temple; Second Lieutenant, L. O. Hawks; Captain, B. G. Judd; First Lieutenant, H. E. Thompson; First Lieutenant, R. W. Lyman; Second Lieutenant, E. H. Green. Fourth Battalion, Second Lieutenant, Edw. Robbins. Second Artillery, Second Lieutenant, F. T. Palmer. Resigned and Discharged—First Infantry, Second Lieutenant John Curley. Fourth Battalion, Second Lieutenant D. F. Ellis.

**FIRST MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY.**—Company G was inspected on March 1. Present three officers and about fifty enlisted men. Armory convenient and well arranged, but drill room too small for company movements. Opening ranks, no assuring guides, or verifying alignments. At the command "inspection arms" several men came up; lieutenants faced about and stood at attention instead of in place rest. Manual of inspection arms good. Men were steady in rear rank. Uniforms poor, some old and some new. Arms fair, rusty in bayonet pipes and around rear sight. Company drill fair for the space. Several commands were given in the old tactics; distances poor, causing gaps when wheeling into line; marching, cadence too fast; manual loose, except order, which was very good. Company K inspected March 2. Armory quite good. General appearance of men good. Uniforms same as others in regiment. Drill poor, showing lack of instruction on part of both officers and men.

**THIRD MASSACHUSETTS.**—Company G has a good armory and all the necessary conveniences for the care of the State property. Present, three officers and thirty-seven men. Arms—Springfield muzzle-loaders—found in good condition. Accoutrements old, yet apparently well cared for. Uniforms good. Drill and general appearance also good. The company is in excellent condition, and is an honor to both regiment and brigade. Company F has also a good armory. Present, three officers and thirty-nine men. Arms—Springfield—in good condition. Accoutrements, old, fairly kept. Uniforms good. Drill fair.

**FOURTH MASSACHUSETTS.**—Company D was inspected at its armory March 3. Present, three officers and about fifty-five men. Armory the best we have seen. Company fell

into line single rank, faced to left, and roll called, afterwards forming double rank. Ranks opened finely. Only fault at inspection was one man coming up at the command "inspection arms." Arms in fine condition, the polished parts being particularly bright and clean; uniforms and accoutrements equally as good. Company drill excellent, the only perceptible errors were in forming single rank, the distance alone being taken, and the movement not completed by wheeling into line; on right into line, company not dressed until after second four were upon line; left front into line, company was not dressed, and in several instances distances were rather poor; the step was a trifle slow; change of arms good, and manual without exception the best we have yet seen, the order being as light as one could wish. We cannot too highly compliment the company upon its excellent appearance, and only wish we had more like it in the State, but would suggest that at the next inspection a few of the more complicated movements be executed—the platoon drill for instance; for we feel confident that a company that can do so well in the simpler changes could hardly help succeeding in those more difficult.

**NINTH MASSACHUSETTS.**—Company D has same armory as Company E. Present, two officers and about thirty-two men. Opening ranks, head and eyes square to front in front rank. Inspection arms, several came up. Arms fair; uniforms and accoutrements good; company drill fair. Faults—Distance poor, step too fast, and the details neglected. Change of arms and manual good, except the order, which is decidedly too hard. Company passed a very favorable inspection. Company F has a poor armory. Arms in good condition, considering the dampness of armory. Uniforms with but few exceptions good; very poor place to keep them. Appearance of men good. Drill fair.

**FIRST MASSACHUSETTS BRIGADE.**—S. O. No. 22 gives the companies of the Fourth Battalion Infantry permission to parade at their inspections without overcoats and knapsacks. The same, however, must be placed in a convenient position for inspection.

#### VARIOUS ITEMS.

—An election for Colonel of the Twenty-first New York was held on Thursday, March 9, at noon.

—A Gilsey has received the appointment of aide-de-camp on the Second New York Brigade staff.

—Mr. Alexander T. Stewart has given \$2,500 to the new armory of the Seventh New York.

—Hon. Theodore W. Bradley has received the appointment of Assistant Inspector-General on the Governor's Staff.

—The Twenty-first New York held a battalion drill at their armory, at Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday evening, March 7.

—QUARTERMASTER Robert Spitzer, of the Thirty-second regiment, intends to retire.

—The Marine Artillery, of Providence, gave a very pleasant social at their armory, Wednesday, March 1.

—The third and last infantry social takes place March 16, in their armory at Providence, R. I.

—An election is ordered for first lieutenant of Company E, Seventh New York, on March 15.

—The first battalion drill of the Eighth New York took place Friday, March 3.

—The Thirtieth New York held a battalion drill on Wednesday, March 3.

—The Fifty-fourth New York was drilled by wing on March 8 and 9.

—A BATTALION drill of the Twenty-eighth New York took place Thursday evening, March 9.

—The drill of the Seventy-first New York at the arsenal on Wednesday, March 8, was well attended.

—An election for major of the Twenty-seventh New York will be held March 18.

—The right wing of the Thirty-second New York, Companies H, C, F, and E, was drilled in the school of the battalion March 8.

—The match for the "Rifles" by the members of the Seventh New York, on Saturday, March 4, resulted in a victory for Sergeant J. Le Boutillier; score, 4 5 4 5 4. Total 23.

—COMPANIES D, G, H, I, and K, of the Eleventh New York, were instructed in the school of the battalion on the evening of March 9.

—COLONEL Roeber has ordered an election to be held March 11 for second lieutenants in Companies B and H, Thirty-second New York.

—COLONEL E. Gilson, Lieutenant Colonel Peter Hammer, and Captain G. E. Kassimire have been elected honorary members of the board of officers of the Eleventh New York.

—The fiftieth birthday of Lieutenant Colonel Charles Schurig, of the Fourteenth New York, brought forth a compliment from his brother officers in the shape of a serenade.

—The California Rifle Association have inaugurated a series of monthly long range rifle contests to take place on the last Saturday of each month.

—MR. Weld, Captain of the Harvard Rifle Club, has selected the following members of classes to compose the team of the club: Denton, L. S. S.; Leeds, '77; Russell, '77; Sherwood, '76; Simpson, '79; Tallant, '77. Substitutes Bacon, '77, and Bolton, '78.

—The second social, second series, of the First Rhode Island Light Infantry regiment was held in their armory at Providence, R. I. Wednesday evening, March 1. It was a very brilliant and successful affair.

—The rifle range of the Fifty-fourth New York (Rochester) has been completed. Members wishing to practice will be required to appear in fatigue dress, and none but members of the National Guard will be allowed to use the range.

—PRIVATE Beckwith has been elected president of Company K, Seventh New York; Captain W. W. Astor, Lieutenant John H. Icelin, and B. C. Macy were elected honorary members of the command.

—At Buffalo, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, March 8, the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Thirty-first New York Brigade, were drilled in the school of the company, General W. F. Rogers was in command.

—The right wing, Companies A, B, C, E and F, of the Eleventh New York, was drilled in the school of the battalion at their armory, on March 2. On Thursday evening next, the left wing, Companies D, G, H, I and K, will meet at the same place for a like purpose.

—THE First New York (Washington Grey Troop), met in full fatigue, with carbine, at the State Arsenal, on Tuesday, March 7. On the 14th of March the second drill will take place. On March 21 and 28th they will assemble in the same place in full dress, with sabre; as these are to be the closing drills, the commandant desires every man to be present.

—THE Massachusetts Rifle Club held its weekly meeting for practice at Spy Pond on Friday, March 3. Best score: Osborn, 70; Osgood, 66; Frost, 66; Frye 66, and Sawyer, 65. H. p. s. 75. It is proposed at the meeting on March 17 to offer three prizes for each of two classes of infantry, the weaker shots thus having a chance at a prize.

—THE General Assembly of Rhode Island have failed to appropriate any funds for military purposes at the Centennial Exhibition. The First Battalion of Infantry, United Train of Artillery, of Providence, and Newport Artillery, of Newport, petitioned for five thousand each. So many others applying, the Assembly granted all the privilege to withdraw.

—CORPORAL Gustavus Evers, of Company B, First Massachusetts Cavalry, died on March 2. Corporal Evers has been a most active member of the company since its organization in 1851, and served throughout the late war in one of the companies raised by Company B. He will be missed at the annual encampment, upon the provost guard for which he was always detailed, and was one of its most efficient members.

—THE Grand Rapids, Michigan, *Eagle* says: "The Grand Rapids Guard are going to the Centennial this year, and will march from here to Philadelphia. They will take camp fixtures and rations, and will thus live entirely independent of the country through which they pass." They will, at the rate of twenty miles a day, be required to march fifty days. To see the Grand Rapids Guards marching gaily along with fifty days rations, and camp fixtures upon their backs, will be a spectacle to bring tears to the eyes of veterans.

—THE General Inspector of Rifle Practice, Colonel George W. Wingate, of the First Division; Lieutenant Colonel Mitchell and the various Brigade Inspectors of Rifle Practice, have commenced their inspection of the different armories. On Wednesday evening, March 8, the Seventh, Eighth and Twenty-second New York, were visited. On Wednesday, March 15, the Ninth, Twelfth and Seventy-first New York will receive a call.

—A REGIMENTAL court-martial for trial of delinquents of the Ninth New York, has been ordered to convene at the armory on Monday, March 27. Lieutenant Colonel M. P. L. Montgomery is detailed as president. G. O. No. 2 publishes a list of marksmen. The adjutant will instruct the sergeants of the command on Saturday, March 18.

—THE fourth of the series of battalion drills in progress by the Twenty-third New York took place at the armory on Thursday, March 3. The sixth band concert was held on Saturday evening, March 4. A large number of National Guardsmen and civilians were present. A committee of Company F were in charge of the affair. G. C. Adams, chairman. The seventh concert takes place on the evening of the 11th.

—TEAMS from the Citizens and Home Insurance Companies met at Creedmoor, Jr., range, on Saturday, March 4. An interesting contest, which ended in victory for the gentlemen of the Citizens was the result. The scores were as follows: Citizens, G. W. Jones, 40; R. Chapman, 37; J. W. Edwards, 36; J. Donaldson, 33; E. M. Parker, 31; total, 176. Home, W. R. Hobart, 38; J. W. Hitchcock, 37; W. B. Macy, 37; W. J. Ferris, 36; F. B. Southwick, 27; total, 175.

—ON Saturday, March 4, several interesting matches took place at Glen Drake range. The distances covered were 300 and 500 yards. A fine and moderately warm day drew many marksmen, spectators and several ladies to the ground. In the Subscription Match, at 300 yards, the best scores were as follows: D. F. Davids, 21; J. A. Gee, 20; H. Fisher, 19; J. W. Todd, 18; G. H. Thompson, 17; h. p. s., 26. At the 500 yards Subscription Match the highest scores were: H. Fisher, 34; D. F. Davids, 21; Captain A. W. Peck, 18; h. p. s., 23. In the Hemington Sewing Machine Match, the following scores were the highest: D. F. Davids, 200 yards, 4, 3, 4, 4, 4—19; 500 yards, 5, 5, 5, 4—23; total, 42. G. H. Thompson, 300 yards, 4, 4, 3, 4—17; 500 yards, 5, 2, 4, 5—22; total, 39. J. W. Todd, 300 yards, 5, 4, 5, 4—22; 500 yards, 0, 0, 3, 3, 5—11; total, 33. Next Saturday, March 11, the fourth contest for the "Association Cup" will take place.

—THE following order has been published in England as to the proper wearing of medals. We commend it to our officers of militia who put on so many rifle match badges. It says: "Military decorations and medals are to be worn with the tunic only (in full dress), and on the left breast. They are to be worn in a straight horizontal line, suspended from a single bar, of which the buckle is not to be seen. The ribbon is not to exceed one inch in length, unless the number of clasps requires it to be longer. When the decorations and medals cannot, on account of the number, be suspended from the bar so as to be fully seen, they are to overlap. They are to be worn over the sash and under the pouch-belt. Military medals will be worn in the order of the dates of the campaigns for which they have been conferred; the first decoration or medal obtained being placed farthest from the left shoulder.

—THE tenth and final contest for the *Turf, Field and Farm* Competition Cups was shot March 2, 1876, at Conlin's Gallery. L. V. Sone won the first cup for the third time after a very close competition with Chas. A. Cheever and L. C. Bruce who have won it twice. H. D. Bydenburgh won the second cup, finally, after a close contest with J. O. Wright, and Frank H. Lord was the winner of the third cup. A rifle tournament will be held at this gallery from March 8 to April 29, inclusive, the proceeds of which are to defray the expenses of one of the excursions for sick children of the St. John's Guild Floating Hospital. The "St. John's Guild Medal" will be given to the highest score; other prizes will be divided between the different scores. The entries are not limited.

—COMPANY G, of the Fifth New York, held their annual reception on the evening of March 7. Harmonia Hall was decorated in a manner which showed the work of an artist. The friends of the company began to assemble at an early hour, and the hall was soon crowded with a merry and happy party. Colonel Spencer was among those present. The committee had made ample provision for their numerous guests, and all enjoyed themselves. The management was in the hands of Captain Max Ebler, First Lieutenant A. Homany, Second Lieutenant A. Bayer, First Sergeant M. Albrecht, Sergeants W. Schwenke, L. Hornmann, W. Worms, Corporals H. Oellerich, Bohu, Lorian, Hackewitz, Schafmayer, and Haase.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL must decline to decide points between officers and the men of their commands. No attention paid to fictitious signatures, unless accompanied by real name and address of writer.

J. D. W. asks: "If a militia line officer is placed under arrest by written order, is a verbal order sufficient to release him?" Answer: Yes; but the fact should be noted on the Headquarters books in some way. Endorsement Book or otherwise. It would be, however, a very loose way of doing business, a written order being more proper.

ASKALOK.—It is impossible for your question to be decided by any other authority than that of the Adjutant-General of the Army. Generally speaking our opinion is favorable to the views of the question of taste, and the fact that only one military department in the United States adopts the style of designation you mention is "prima facie" evidence of its being contrary to usage. This opinion, however, is entirely valueless in a matter which depends on orders in the Adjutant-General's Department which must be construed by the Adjutant-General himself.

Boston writes: Column of fours, marching at an oblique, with pieces at the right shoulder. At the command *halt*, should the *carry arms* be executed before facing to the front, or should the men face to the front first, and then come to the *carry*? Upton says, par. 46, "If halted while obliquing, they will, after halting, face to the front," and par. 119, "Whenever the command *halt* is given, the men bring their pieces to the carry upon executing the command." Now, here are two things to be done at the command *halt*—they cannot be done simultaneously; which should be done first? Answer—Like a good many questions which we receive, this answers itself. *Carry arms* first. That is a part of the *halt*, by par. 119. Then face to the front. That is "after halting."

N. B.—We are getting a little tired of this oblique business. Please send us something fresh. We do not mind answering interesting questions, but this kind savors too much of the "spelling bee" or infant class in Sunday school.

M. writes as follows: A non-commissioned officer of this post was placed under arrest, three days before the expiration of his term of service, tried by Court-martial several weeks afterward, sentenced "to be reduced from the rank of sergeant to private, and confined at hard labor" a certain number of days. 1. Does he receive pay from the time he is retained beyond the expiration of his term of service? 2. Is he now a private in the United States Army, or a citizen undergoing punishment? 3. Does his discharge date from the expiration of his term of service, or from the time of his actual discharge on expiration of sentence? Answer—1. No pay is allowed to men serving beyond expiration of enlistment under sentence of imprisonment. Adjutant General, September 8, 1864. 2. He is a prisoner undergoing military punishment. 3. From the expiration of term.



The following telegram has been sent to General Sheridan:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }  
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6, 1876. }

To Lieutenant-General Sheridan, Commanding, Chicago:

The President directs you to notify Evans, post trader, Fort Sill, that his appointment is revoked. He will be permitted to remain and sell goods at prices fixed by a Council of Administration till the appointment of his successor. The President directs you to direct Council of Administration to meet, and to recommend to the Secretary of War, through military channels, a suitable person for trader. Letter by mail.  
E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

This should be made a General Order. Let us have a new deal all around.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick D. Grant, aide-de-camp to Lt. Gen. Sheridan, commanding Military Division of the Missouri, and lately employed as private secretary to the President, has been ordered to report to Chicago for duty on the plains.

THE New York Times says of Mrs. Belknap and her sister, the previous wife of the ex-Secretary: "They were daughters of the late Dr. T. A. Tomlinson, of Harrodsburg, Ky. It was there that General Belknap went, after having studied law in our sleepy sister burgh of Georgetown, to commence practice, and there he married a sister of Mrs. Bowers as his second wife. She came to Washington with him when he was transplanted from a revenue collector's office to the Department of War, and they leased the house just before vacated by Secretary Seward. Other Cabinet officers gave parties, and so did the Belknaps, but they had been too liberal with their invitations, especially to the young officers just fresh from army life, and there was a great deal of disorder, with accompanying damage to curtains, carpets, and furniture. The result was that they had either to retire from society and inhabit a cheap boarding-house, or replenish the family coffers. Alas! the tempting Marsh appeared on the stage, and the temptation could not be resisted. Mrs. Belknap died not long afterward, but her sister, the widow of Colonel Bowers, of the Confederate service, inherited her 'spoils of war,' was a mother to her child, and in due time became the wife of her husband. A hand-omer or an apparently happier couple never came here in their honeymoon, and they have since been recognized among the leaders of fashion. Her dresses and jewels have been the favorite themes of the industrious young women who get up marvellous accounts of Washington entertainments, and they were worthy of comment. No one who has seen this beautiful and accomplished woman can wonder at the fascination she exercised over her husband, or think it strange that he, who seemed so sternly scrupulous about the expenditure of public money, should have sacrificed his reputation that she might be known as the best dressed lady in Washington society. Perhaps, too, we should all forgivingly remember that he brought from the camp one of his legacies. Few post commanders did not accept an occasional delicacy for the mess-table at headquarters from the post sutler, who desired to keep on the right side of those in authority. Why, then, could not a Secretary of War permit his wife to accept a *douceur* from one of these commandants, who always grow rich, and who might without harm be made to lay down a fraction of their extortionate gains? I fear that this camp-argument had its evil effect, as many other camp arguments and camp customs have had here at Washington since the surrender at Appomattox."

THE cash assets of the New York Life Insurance on the 1st of January, 1876, were \$30,645,955.64; the figures we gave last week, twenty-seven millions, were those of the previous year. The gain was over three million dollars, or between eleven and twelve per cent. The receipts from premiums and annuities amounted to over six millions, and from interest to near two millions; in all, \$7,939,661.15. Of this a million and a half was paid for losses by death, and two millions and a half for premiums returned and policies cancelled, the divisible surplus remaining amounting to two millions and a half. The large resources of this company, its excellent management, and the liberal policy pursued toward officers in charging no extra premium, makes it a favorite with insurers.

MR. BEN. PERLEY POORE sends the following from Washington to *The Boston Journal*: "Gen. Sheridan is growing rather stout, and looks more like the President of a country savings bank than the *beau sabreur* who rode so gallantly down the valley of Virginia. When his exploits as a dashing dragon first began to attract attention here Secretary Welles asked President Lincoln, who had seen him, what manner of man Sheridan was? 'Well,' replied Mr. Lincoln, 'he is a brown, chunky little chap, with a long body, short legs, not enough neck to hang him, and such long arms that if his ankles itch he can scratch them without stooping.' It would be hard work for him now to buckle on his spurs, even if he stooped."

GENERAL Comly writes thus to his paper, the Ohio "State Journal": "The House is proceeding very satisfactorily in the work of retrenchment. Every few days they make a saving of fifty dollars a year on the wages of some widow woman in one of the departments. This enables them to appropriate five million dollars back pay to rebel pensioners of 1812, who were stricken off the rolls for disloyalty, while they were out with Mr. Hill, preserving the good old Constitution. If General Banning succeeds in abolishing the use of the sleeve-buttons on our Army and Navy uniforms, we shall probably be able to pension all the soldiers of the late Rebellion. I really don't see why this saving cannot be effected. The sleeve-buttons are of brass and are

very expensive. There are two of them on each sleeve, which makes four to a man for every uniform. As the population of the country is now about forty million, and each colored citizen is entitled to forty acres and a mule, this would make the annual consumption of sleeve-buttons by the Army and Navy about six hundred million buttons a year. I cannot say to a cent how much they cost, but they are of no use under the sun. I appeal to any old soldier if he ever used one of these buttons to button up anything in his life? Besides, they are very much in the way when one goes to call the pile, in a game of draw. They rattle on the table, and alarm the guard."

#### FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE last of the thirteen 35-ton guns has now been despatched from Woolwich to Cork. The whole of them will soon be mounted either in the Coast defences of Ireland, or along the Western defences of the English Coast, according to English advices.

FIELD batteries of mitrailleuses have been discontinued in the Hungarian territorial army. The twenty batteries lately existing have been disbanded, their horses handed over as remounts to the Hungarian hussar regiments, and the mitrailleuses turned over for purposes of garrison defence.

It is reported that the King of Sweden has recently written several leading articles, published in one of the Swedish papers, entitled, "Pictures of the Future," in which he advocates a strong development of the Swedish navy, as well as the establishment of a Scandinavian Kingdom, which shall include Denmark.

CAPTAIN W. H. Thompson, of the screw-steamer *Britannic*, has patented an arrangement for extinguishing fires on shipboard. The invention allows steam alone or an admixture of steam and carbonic-acid gas to be applied directly to the seat of fire, no matter where situated. The apparatus has been fitted on board the *Britannic* and *Germanic*, two of the largest of the White Star Company's liners, of 5,000 tons each, at a cost of £200 apiece. It is proposed to combine with it a system of electric fire detectors in all parts of the vessel, communicating by means of electric wires with a dial and alarm in the captain's cabin, so that not only the existence of fire, but its exact whereabouts may be notified without giving general alarm.

THIRTY peers of Great Britain are, according to the *London Army and Navy Gazette*, at the present day holding commissions in the army. The oldest soldier peer is Field-Marshal the Marquis of Tweeddale. Lord de Ros, premier baron of England, holds a Colonel's commission. Each regiment of Household Cavalry has a peer on its list of Captains. Lord Torpichen is a Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade, the only peers in the Line being Lieutenant the Duke of Montrose, 5th Lancers, and Lord Westbury, 9th Regiment. The number of heirs to peerages serving is very large. Captain Henry Wellesley, Grenadier Guards, who is a grandson of the great Duke, is heir to the title of Wellington. Lieutenant Butler, 69th Regiment, is heir to the Irish earldom of Carrick.

THE *Serapis*, which took the Prince of Wales to India, seems to have had a narrow escape from destruction. While she was anchored at Tuticorin the single anchor that was holding her carried away, and for some time the huge ship was gradually drifting without the knowledge of the responsible authorities on board, though the fact was suspected by many. When the cable was hove in, it was found that the shank of the anchor only came up. The anchor itself had parted just where the shank joins the flukes, and a great flaw in the metal was discovered to be the cause. The anchors and cables of the *Serapis* were supplied by Portsmouth Dockyard, and as a test is always made of all anchors, the flaw ought to have been discovered.

A NEW and recently published plan of the town of Kiel and its environs, according to the *Engineer*, gives a good idea of the works as they will be when completed. The extent along the coast does not measure less than 1312 yards, almost in a straight line. On the east, near the village of Ellerbeck, is the large entrance dock, 500 ft. by 328 ft. It opens on the eastern side into the dock, which has an area of 918 ft. by 721 ft.; on the south-west of this latter extends, separated by a causeway, 197 ft. wide, the inner basin, which is square, with a side of 721 ft. These docks will be able to take in the largest ironclads, while the floating harbor of Stettin, where for many years vessels of war and merchantmen have gone for repairs, can only take in corvettes.

THE most formidable ironclad ship yet constructed at Chatham dockyard, says the *Engineer*, is about to be commenced on the building slip from which the *Alexandra* was launched, and the workmen are now busily engaged preparing the slip for the reception of the keel of the new ship. She is to be named the *Agamemnon*, and, although she is intended to be of the broadside type, she will carry her armament in a central armored citadel. Her vertical keel is to be built of steel plates 1-2 in. in thickness, and she will be fitted with masts similar to those carried by the *Thunderer*. Her length will be 260 ft., with a breadth of beam of 66 ft. The *Agamemnon* will be heavily plated, her armor being 18 inches in thickness, worked in two thicknesses of 10 in. and 8 in. She will be about two years in building.

THE new jury rudder, the invention of Commodore Sir John Commerell, of the British navy, has been

subjected to a series of trials at Chatham Dockyard, by order of the Admiralty. During the trials the invention was tested in every possible way, Sir John Commerell stating there was five times as much strain placed upon it as it would require to bear when in actual use. On being afterwards taken to pieces no signs of a flaw or even weakness could be detected. The main post is a stout circular tube of iron, into which the pieces forming the rudder are fitted. The invention will chiefly be of service in the circumstance of a vessel losing her rudder at sea, and it promises to be of the greatest service. The experiments were considered to be highly satisfactory, and a favorable report of the invention will be made to the Admiralty.

THE new British despatch vessels are to be really be what they seem, as the indicated horse-power will higher than that of any ship of war of equal tonnage afloat. With an actual displacement of barely 3,700 tons, the *Iris* and *Mercury* will be provided with engines working up to 7,000 horses. The *Boadicea*, also an unarmored vessel, now preparing for sea, with an actual displacement of 4,027 tons, has engines capable of developing only the power of 5,250 horses. The engines of the *Téméraire*, iron armored ship, are of the same working power as those of the new class of armed despatch vessel, but her displacement is more than double that of the *Iris* or *Mercury*. The engines of these vessels will be more costly than any at present afloat in an unarmored vessel. This new class is designed with the view of keeping the sea, being handy under sail and swift under steam.

A CHALLENGE addressed, as was alleged, by thirty Frenchmen to a German officer, who was to find twenty-nine more combatants to meet the challengers in a duel to be fought on the ground of national antipathy, turns out to be the conception of a Frenchman named Edouard Riviere, who is a Knight of the Legion of Honor and an elected commissary of the Thirty. M. Riviere in his letter recalls to his correspondent's memory the fact that in the fourteenth century, when France was a great power and Germany a divided and vanquished nation, thirty men of each country met in combat under open heaven, as a sort of divine ordeal, to quench the national hatred with which they were filled. The writer proposes to repeat the extraordinary meeting at a time when the tables have been turned, and it is Germany which is great and powerful and France which is humbled. The challenge is not limited to officers. It is open for civilians to accept, the only stipulation being that they shall be men of high social standing. The letter bears the date of January 16 of the present year.

GERMAN Imperial orders give the outline of the summer exercises and autumn manoeuvres to be carried out this year by the German army. 121,500 infantry of the Landwehr will be called out for twelve days' training. The Landwehr forms the territorial army of Germany, and is entirely distinct from the reserves, which increase the regular army from a peace to a war footing. The Landwehr are to be specially exercised in the handling and use of the new pattern rifle, 1871 model. The autumn manoeuvres will be carried out as usual by the several army corps. The 3rd Corps will be exercised against the Guard Corps, and the 4th Corps will manoeuvre against the Saxon contingent (12th Corps). The Emperor, attended by Count Moltke, will be present. Two divisions of cavalry, the 5th (Alsace-Lorraine) and the 15th (Posen), will be assembled for special cavalry manoeuvres. Siege operations continued for six weeks, will embrace extensive mining operations, will be carried out at Graudenz; and, finally, special exercises will be undertaken during the summer at the cavalry school in Hanover, with a view of ascertaining the best way of rapidly and efficiently destroying railways and telegraphs.

THE Austrian Navy consists at present, according to the latest published accounts, of eight case-mated ironclads, viz: Fegetthoff, Custozza, Lissa, Erzherzog Albrecht, Kaiser, Don Juan d'Austria, Kaiser Max, and Prince Eugen; the three non-armored frigates Radetzky, London, Novara; the three ironclad frigates Erzherzog Ferdinand Max, Habsburg, Salamander; the nine corvettes Donau, Dandolo, Erzherzog Friedrich, Saida, Fasana, Helgoland, Zringi, Frundsberg, Aurora; the five gunboats Reka, Velebich, Dalmat, Hurn, Sansego; the five propeller schooners Nautilus, Albatross, Kerka, Narenta, Moerve; eight transport steamers, one torpedo vessel, viz., the Seehund, the two Imperial yachts Greif and Phantasie, the dockyard vessel Cyclop, two monitors on the Danube, viz., Maros and Leitha; six school ships and hulks, three transport brigs, five other hulks, one tug and five other small steam vessels—the whole with a total of 18,000 horse power, 500 guns and 8,000 crews. On the cadet ship Minerva are 100, on the artillery training vessel Adria 500, on the boys' school ship Schwarzenberg, 400, on the barracks ship Bellona 300 pupils under instruction. The largest man-of-war is the Fegetthoff, with 1,200 horse power nominal, 7,390 tons displacement, twelve guns and a crew of 607.

ADMIRAL ROUS has lately written a letter about the British navy, referring to the numerous catastrophes which have occurred during the last five years. In his opinion they have been singularly remarkable for the ignorant indifference to avoid danger and an



apathy and want of energy to attempt to save the ship. These accidents, he believes, will occur again and again, owing to the want of seamanship, which cannot be in a worse state, and to the faulty education of the young officers. Most of the English ships of war, built at an enormous expense, are, he declares, failures. His theory is that no ship of war should exceed 4,500 tons, which can carry guns to penetrate any armor a sea-going ship can carry. To regenerate the navy, and to make young officers seamen, a flying squadron of small sailing ships should be constructed. They should be kept always on the move, visiting every port on both sides of the Atlantic. If they can work and manoeuvre well under canvas they will have no difficulty under steam. In this squadron midshipmen should serve their first three years, and work with the mizen-top men so as to be taught the duties of a seaman. It is well to state that this letter has called forth some very furious replies from the "scientific" party in the British navy, who denounce the Admiral as an ignoramus, etc., etc.

A RETURN showing the "size, age, and length of service" of the non-commissioned officers and men of the 15th British Regiment of Light Dragoons, now the 15th Hussars, on May 11, 1792, has, by chance, been preserved amongst the muster-rolls of that regiment. The regiment consisted of six troops, with two sergeants, two corporals, one trumpeter, one farrier, and thirty privates in each, besides the usual proportion of commissioned officers; but it would appear to have been somewhat below the strength, as only 198 non-commissioned officers and men are included in the return. The following is a short summary of the latter: Of the 12 sergeants, the oldest in years was 42, and the youngest 25. Of the 12 corporals, the oldest was 34, with 14 years' services; the two youngest 20, with 11 and 17 months' service respectively. The average height of the sergeants and of the corporals was 5ft. 6in. Of the 6 trumpeters, the two oldest were 56 and 57 years of age. These were the oldest soldiers in the regiment. The youngest trumpeter was 19 years of age. Of the 162 privates, 10 were 40 years of age and over, 44 were between 30 and 40 years, 84 were between 20 and 30 years, and 24 were under 20 years. The oldest private was 47; the youngest, 16 years of age. The tallest private, who was also the tallest man in the regiment, measured 5ft. 10in.; the shortest 5ft. 4 1/2 in. The average height of the regiment was 5ft. 6 1/2 in. No particulars of weight or chest measurement are given. The muster-roll of the six months embracing the date of the above return shows that during that period there was a single case of desertion, but no deaths. At the muster, 176 troop-horses were returned as effective. During the preceding half-year 7 troop-horses died and 20 were cast, which would appear to have been about the regimental average at that time.

The Duke of Cambridge has recently issued a circular letter to the commanding officers of the British Army, which we commend to the attention

of officers of our own service. He says his attention has been called to the prevalence of acts of insubordination committed chiefly by very young soldiers. He says further: in dealing with cases of insubordination, it is essential to take into careful consideration the circumstances under which they were committed, and to discriminate between those committed under aggravation from those done deliberately. The former are frequently the result of a hot and hasty temper, the latter spring from confirmed wilfulness and bad spirit. A soldier in the first year or two of his service has not always been able to shake himself free from the effects of his early training in civil life, and frequently does not realize the consequences attendant upon acts of insubordination in the Army. His Royal Highness is of the opinion that in many instances the want of tact and proper manner on the part of non-commissioned officers give rise to these acts of violence on the part of young soldiers, who are frequently very sorry for their conduct when they have had time to reflect. In cases where a commanding officer is of the opinion that an act of insubordination is attributable to this cause, his Royal Highness considers that a serious admonition (joined, perhaps, to a slight punishment), and an ample apology to the non-commissioned officer concerned, together with an expression of regret for his improper conduct by the prisoner might meet the case. Commanding-officers in their daily intercourse with their non-commissioned officers are urged to impress upon them the necessity for especial discretion in their dealings with young soldiers, warning them against all harshness of tone or manner in the delivery of orders or instructions. Inexperienced non-commissioned officers are sometimes too prone to confine men for trifling faults of temper that non-commissioned officers of standing would have dealt with by bringing the offender before the officer commanding his company.

Mr. REED, late British Naval constructor, at a recent lecture in London, gave a full account of the Popoffkas, or circular iron-clads, invented by Admiral Popoff. He pointed out how much more efficiently a vessel of this form was protected by her armor than an ordinary iron-clad, whose armor usually stopped at five, six, or at the most, seven feet under the water, the result being that at sea the armor-belt is frequently abandoned by the waves. A second advantage is that the armor in these circular vessels is of a uniform depth and uniform thickness at equal depths throughout the whole extent of the vessel's circumference, while in iron-clad frigates the armor is greatly reduced in thickness from the midship portion towards the ends. They are also stronger against deck attack from elevated land guns. Another advantage is the facility they afford for protection against torpedoes. He next noticed the objections that circular ships could not be efficiently steered, and that the low freeboard made them unsafe, remarking that the circular form swept away some of the greatest objections to low freeboard. The great value which he attached to Admiral Popoff's labors

sprang from the stimulus they exerted in favor of reduced length and increased breadth in ironclads. In the discussion which followed Mr. Scott Russell, criticising rather severely the sea-going qualities of the Popoffkas, asked how much coal they would carry, and what length of voyage they could take. Shortness and breadth might be merits under certain circumstances, but a ship grew in length, whether the constructor liked it or not, according to the length of voyage she had to make. Sir John Adye, as an artillery man, remarked that as the guns were mounted en barbette, they were completely exposed, and that if one of these ironclads were attacked from more than one quarter she would offer no defence from a lateral attack. It was objectionable that the guns should be so low out of the water, and it seemed to him that both the guns and the men would be exposed to great danger. Commander Dawson, royal navy, refused to call these Russian iron-clads by the name of ships. He should call them "saucer-shaped diving-bells," into which it would be necessary to pump air to enable the people on board to live below. If any one would go and live for a month in the diving-bell at the Polytechnic Institution he would have some idea of the effect which a voyage in one of these ironclads would have on the health and spirits of the crew. If he were in a high-sided ship, he should endeavor to come as close as possible to one of these ironclads. A few shells would, he thought, go through the deck of such a vessel. It would be a good target, for a gunner would be much more likely to hit a vessel offering a large breadth and low deck of this kind than a narrow vessel. Whether for ramming, torpedoes, or artillery practice, he should much prefer a high-sided ship with her superior speed.

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#### DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

BENTEN.—At Fort Rice, D. T., THEODORE NORMAN BENTEN, infant son of Colonel F. W. Benten, 7th Cavalry, aged nine months, December 30, 1875, of acute hydracephalus.

KELIHER.—At Fort Davis, Tex., at 3.15 o'clock p.m., Feb. 12, 1876, Second Lieutenant PATRICK KELIHER, 25th Infantry, of consumption.

RYAN.—At West Roxbury, on Ash Wednesday, ROSALIE THORNTON, daughter of Commander Geo. P. and Mary E. Ryan, aged 3 years, 3 months and 13 days.

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